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TOBINISM EXPOSED

BERRY OF LYNN SHOWS UP ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Explains Origin of Cutters' Strike. Proves Boot & Shoeworkers' Union to be Bosses' Organization—Kangaroo Scab Agents.

The mass meeting of shoeworkers at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 to 68 East Fourth street Monday night, was well attended, the hall being fairly well filled. Michael T. Berry was the speaker of the evening. The meeting was opened by William L. Brower, as chairman, who stated that the object of the meeting was to explain the causes of and questions involved in the present strike in Lynn.

Brower then introduced Berry, who was greeted with applause. Berry began by sketching the history of the Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, from the time of its organization when it was hoped that it would prove to be a working class organization, including the convention at which was adopted the now famous, or infamous, section of the constitution, which contains the following passage:

"It shall forever be unconstitutional to seek to reduce the amount of dues as provided in this section," (section 52, B & S. W. U. Const.) down to the present when the shoeworkers are overridden by ironbound agreements between Tobin and the bosses.

The speaker read from the financial report submitted to the B. & S. W. convention of June, 1899, which showed that out of total receipts of $6,443.83, the sum of $3,796.41 had been paid for salaries and expenses of general officers.

This, the speaker claimed, showed why the fakirs had framed an unalterable constitution and worked their schemes to build up a union which the "stamp" using boss, in return for having his shoes advertised free and his shop rendered immune from strike and disputes by the signed agreement, would compel the workers to join and see that their dues were collected and handed over to Tobin and his scabby lieutenants, and further agree to discharge without notice any person in any way objectionable to said officers.

There is certainly graft in this for the fakirs, and a snap for the bosses, but the dupes are in a pitiable plight.

It is a case of:

The fakir gets the oyster,
The worker gets the shell;
The fakir lives in clover,
While the workers live in hell.

Berry also read the letter of Tobin to the manufacturers, in which the infamous offer is made to furnish the "stamp" regardless of what conditions may prevail in the shop at the time. He also told of the incident of the trouble at Hatch & Grinnell's, at North Easton, Mass., which was squelched by the placing of the "stamp" in the shop and the manner in which Tobin and Farrell acted in the Brockton strike, all of which the speaker explained in detail to show that the B. & S. W. U. is not organized labor, but simply "organized scabbery." To clinch this argument the speaker read a copy of the infamous contract agreement, which guarantees the boss against labor troubles.

Berry explained the origin of the present Lynn strike, which dates back to the time when the "stamp" was first introduced there in the shop of D. A. Donovan & Company, since which time Tobin and his Kangaroo lieutenants have been trying to get the Lynn manufacturers to force all the shoeworkers in that city into the union and get them all bound by the contract agreements. A certain element possessing more fight in them than the rest, have steadily resisted the attempt to enslave them in this manner, hence the present revolt of the cutters and stitchers.

Berry gave the records of a number of Kangaroo scab-furnishers, including "Alphabet" Gordon and Sieverman, who of late have been buzzing around amongst the New York workers, and warned his hearers not to let themselves be duped by such despicable characters, who are only two of a bunch of Kangaroos, who are doing their best to help Tobin supply scabs to the bosses.

The speaker explained the position of the S. T. & L. A. in this fight against organized scabbery, and told of the way in which its members point out to the workers the evils of pure and simple teaching, as now felt by the exhibition of class rule in Lynn, where the whole power of the city government is being used against the working class who, had they voted the way they strike, would have been able to direct the power themselves, and use the police as strike pickets, instead of strike breakers.

At the finish Berry was loudly applauded. A telegram was read from Johnson of Haverhill, stating that, owing to being compelled to attend a mass meeting of shoeworkers in that city, he was unable to be present. Before adjournment Berry answered some questions to the thorough satisfaction of all present.

GRAND JUNCTION.

Socialists Nominate Municipal Ticket and Expose Bogus Party.

Grand Junction, Colo., Jan. 26.—Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, met in convention Thursday evening, January 22, endorsed the platforms as adopted by the national convention in 1900 and nominated the following ticket for municipal election to take place in April:

Mayor, H. K. Morley.
Treasurer, Norman S. Johnson.
City clerk, May T. Sanders.
Street supervisor, N. V. Foster.
City marshall, J. U. Billings.
Police magistrate, A. C. Titcomb.
City engineer, W. C. Meserve.
Aldermen: First Ward, P. L. Howland and Edw. Coulson; Second Ward, F. C. Lindhard and R. H. Skeggs; Third Ward, M. H. Jones and W. H. Burkhardt; Fourth Ward, J. A. Cannell and S. B. Hutchinson.

A press and campaign committee was appointed to carry on the agitation and it will be done in the most thorough manner possible. The Weekly and Monthly People and our city organ, the Revolutionist, will be placed in every home in the city.

Some time during the coming month (February) the section will give a prize reading contest; eight girls in the eighth grade will be selected from the country schools near Grand Junction and will read "Reform vs. Revolution." After the reading a vote will be taken to determine who are winners of the prizes. The prizes will be, first, $5; second, $3, and third, $2. One month from this contest the boys from the same schools will have a contest for prizes in a like amount, reading, "What Means This Strike."

These contests will take place either in Turner Hall or the court house. A definite date and place will be announced later both in The People and Revolutionist.

At the Hunter school house, near this place, a few nights since, Rev. J. Monroe Stuart, secretary of the "Socialist" party, after the agitation meeting, in private conversation, told a Mr. Hunter and others present the "Socialist" party was going to expel McCary (Mr. McCary was the "Socialist" candidate lest fall for state senator from this district, while holding office as a Democratic alderman) from the party, and that it was a mistake he was put on this ticket. Most assuredly it was a mistake, just as several of their own members who have since joined the Socialist Labor Party told them; they can expect nothing else from their loose tactics. But for the information of those who know nothing about how the "Socialist" party went wrong here, we will review the past.

Several men, at that time members of the Socialist Labor Party (since expelled or resigned), together with a few outsiders, all educated through the Appeal to Reason, were led to believe all that was necessary in Mesa County was to organize a section of the "Socialist" party and every one would flock to their fold. They were and are still ignorant of the true principles of scientific Socialism. Their motto was "Get members!" "Get members!" "Get them into our party, educate them afterwards!" They played nicely into the hands of Demo-Republican County Judge Sullivan. Mr. Sawyer, their organizer (nice old gentleman he is, but knows as little about Socialism as a child), looked to the honorable judge for most of his help in carrying on the business of the section.

McCary, like many other, we suppose, was gathered up and fairly pushed into the party. He knew nothing about Socialism and knows nothing to-day.

In looking over the members of their party for timber for the last fall election not the best posted Socialists were chosen, but men who would poll the largest vote. On this principle McCary must have looked good to the judge, so McCary was called. Not a member but knew he was a Democratic alderman. The continual taunts of the stalwarts of the Socialist Labor Party have forced the "Socialist" party to action, or it may be all talk; we rather think it is. They will make McCary suffer for something of which they, the officers and leaders, are guilty.

PEEKSKILL'S TICKET.

Officers Nominated for Spring Election in March.

Peekskill, Jan. 30.—Branch Peekskill, N. Y., Socialist Labor Party, made the following nominations for the spring election next March:

For president of the Board of Trustees, Charles Zolot.
Trustee, first district, Oscar B. Lent.
Trustee, second district, John C. Foley.
Assessor, Charles Sabrawski.
Treasurer, Emil Mots.
Waters commissioners, William Richards and David Brown.

DE LEON IN CHICAGO

ILLINOIS S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION.

A Big Meeting in Which True Socialism Was Preached and Militant Socialism Asserted Its Pre-eminence Over the Bogus Socialists of Corrupt Political Deals.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois held a state convention in Chicago on January 18 and 19. A fuller account of the convention will be sent later. As soon as we knew Comrade De Leon would attend the convention, we determined to rent Horan's largest hall, which seats about 500 people, in order to hold a public mass meeting on Sunday, the 18th. We were told by the owners that the largest hall was rented for that day. So we were obliged to put up with our regular hall, which seats comfortably about 300. The bogus, or "Socialist" party had not met in any of Horan's halls before. On that Sunday afternoon, however, we found the Socialist partyites had bought out the previous renters of the large hall for a meeting on the same day and hour as we, doubtless paying a stiff price for doing so. When the hour of the meeting came they had a dozen men at the head of the stairs shouting: "This way for the only Socialist party meeting. The leading lights of the Socialist party will entertain you," etc. The good Socialists of the Socialist party wished to save the Chicago public from the contaminating influence of the bad Socialists of the Socialist Labor Party, and especially did they wish to save them from the man from New York. We had Comrade De Leon well advertised, however, for a week before. And unfortunately for the good armory building Socialists the darnation crowd would insist on tumbling in to hear the bad Socialist, the man from New York. After three quarters of an hour's struggle the good Socialists gave it up, broke up their own meeting, which was a frost and tumbled into our hall also. Then the S. L. P. comrades raided the hall, hired by the bogus Socialists, for more chairs, which we sadly needed. Comrade De Leon's lecture was listened to with wrapt attention by all but a few of the Socialist party leaders, whose heads are so swelled they have become too silly to know they are silly. As soon as questions were called for, however, the row began. Comrade De Leon's shots, in answer, were too much for them. From the first it was evident the little kanglets were arm in arm with their big brother. From legitimate questions it soon turned to abusive questions, such as "Don't you know you are a crook?" After each question the pack of about 100 kangs and kanglets would climb on their chairs and yell at the top of their voices to prevent Comrade De Leon from answering. The chairman of their "no go" meeting threatened to assassinate Comrade De Leon, but as he apologized two days later and begged me not to publish his name, I withhold his name, though the incident should not be lost sight of. The hall was so jammed that the sergeant-at-arms could do nothing. The strangers showed their disgust at the Socialist partyites and little kanglets, but as no one could draw his arm back far enough to strike his neighbors no one got hurt. Comrade De Leon, at this meeting, saw the "good Socialist" at his worst, and the moment silence was restored De Leon shot his answer at the questioner, hitting him full in the face. This performance lasted an hour and a half, the S. L. P. remaining master of the situation, while the kangs and kanglets were insanely enraged at their discomfiture.

On the Tuesday following another very successful meeting was addressed by De Leon. The bogus Socialists again turned up, but they were tamer after their Sunday's experience, and all questions were flattened out to their heart's content. De Leon's visit has done us good as is evidenced by the increased attendance at our own meetings since the comrade left. Section Chicago has been "ground to powder," and shouted "out of existence" in the imagination of the enemies many a time. Nevertheless, you will continue to hear from us as being still in the ring keeping the buzz-saw humming at the same old stand. The State Convention became solidly S. L. P.

Henry Sale,
Organizer of Section Chicago.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

De Leon Meets the Logical Centrists and Enlightens Their Dupes.

Special to The Daily People.

Pittsburg, Jan. 29.—On January 25 Comrade Daniel De Leon delivered a comprehensive lecture on the trust question, in which he made clear the position of the workingmen in the present state of affairs. As illustrations, he explained the false premises of the capitalist politicians, Republicans, Democrats, and Social Democrats, and also labor leaders (pure and simple), how they all propose the continuance of the "Labor Market" and with it the continuation of capitalism. The Social Democrat's support of the labor leaders and their fusion with the Republicans, Democrats and Union Labor parties are the ear marks of their capitalistic tendencies, and thus proved them to be politically corrupt.

The entire address was impressive, instructive and elevating and some of the strangers expressed themselves in glowing terms as to the many dark problems it had made plain to them. The local S. L. P. organization feels that the lecture was an inspiration which will lead to greater efforts in bringing its contents to the knowledge of their fellow workmen.

Although the lecture was all that could be desired as a scientific discourse, there were men in the audience who had come for a far different purpose, and to all intents were unaffected by its delivery, as was shown, immediately questions were called for. The allied enemies of the Socialist Labor Party succeeded in making it very hard for any honest questioners to get the floor, and for nearly two hours every charge that was made was disproved, the most glaring of which was one made by D. E. Gilchrist (the big head of the "Logical centre"), in which he charged the Pennsylvania State Committee with having lied in a circular issued by that body and printed in The Daily and Weekly People. A copy of the circular was procured, and in less then one minute Mr. Gilchrist was proven to be a barefaced liar, to the satisfaction of all present, except Goff, Sr., who showed his sympathy by lying out of a statement he once made about the logical editorship. Mr. Goff, Sr., also made assertions that other matters—epithets ("epitaphs," this "logical editor" calls them), none of which he could substantiate when called upon to do so. Cowen and McConnell, two of the victims of the logical trinity, asked questions about letter box answers and the N. E. C. withholding information about the weakness of the party press, all of which were answered to the general satisfaction of the audience.

A marked feature of the discussion was the inclination towards hoodlumism on the part of the Kangaroo element. To such an extent was this noticed that the strangers present recognized this element as the natural opponents of the principles expounded by the lecturer.

Towards the close of the meeting Chas. Steiner, one of those who had been duped by the Goff-Eberle clique, secured the floor and called upon all the honest men of the "logical centre" present to join the Socialist Labor Party and thus put a stop to the scheme of Goff, Gilchrist and Remmel to land them in the Kang camp, which was responded to by others.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the meeting was adjourned. This displeased the enemy, whereupon the organizer proposed a meeting in their own hall on the following night, and there fight it out; but it was evident that the Kang. element of the "logical centre" was thoroughly whipped and were not willing to further jeopardize their prospective union with the Kangs, set for February 22, in Philadelphia.

The Braddock meeting an January 27 was very satisfactory in every respect. The absence of the Kang element was partially compensated for by a few borers from within, one of whom confessed that he never mentioned the word Socialism in his boring.

Section Allegheny will henceforth apply all its intelligence and resources to boring from without.

Rumpus in the Harmonized Social Democracy.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—At the meeting of the national committee of the "Socialist" party here yesterday, Leon Greenbaum was removed as National Secretary, and William Mailly was elected in his stead. The headquarters were removed from St. Louis to Omaha, Neb. Westward, and Bryanward, the course of the Empire takes its way. The meeting was as harmonious as the many conflicting elements making up the harmonized Social Democracy.

PUBLIC DEBATE IN BUFFALO.

The attention of the readers of this paper and of all comrades in Buffalo is called to the public debate on Socialism to be held under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum in Florence parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street, on Sunday, February 15, at 3 p. m. sharp. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the Only Salvation for the Working Class Lies in the Establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Republic." Comrade B. Reinstein will represent the affirmative, Mr. J. C. Cook, of Depew, N. Y., will take the negative. Admission is free.

The comrades will do well to try and bring more of their shopmates to the debate, and thus use this opportunity to interest them in our movement. Since the debate will be opened promptly at 3 p. m., and the seating capacity of Florence parlors is a very limited one it will be well for all interested to come a little ahead of the time.

QUEERS HEAR McGRADY

EX-PRIEST ADDRESSES CURIOUS AGGREGATION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Anarchists, Free Lovers and Atheistic "Alte-Genossen" Among Them—Waxes Eloquent on Address Cribbed from S. L. P. Literature—Characteristically Fails to Apply Logic Therein

Special to The Daily People.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Well! The great Father McGrady has come and gone, for great, he certainly is—he weighs over 300 pounds—and the Socialist Labor Party remans intact, stronger than ever in its impregnable position.

Father McGrady spoke Monday night, January 26, in Germania Hall on Erie street. As a hippodrome or circus it was a "howling" success, for the hall was crowded, but as a maker of genuine Socialist votes—that is another question. The meeting in the interest of fraudulent Socialists naturally commenced with fraud. Hundreds of tickets to the show—for that's what it was—were sent out by mail. The tickets looked as though they were genuine and had fifteen cents admission printed on them. But those who presented them at the door, thinking that they were genuine, were told that they were bogus (like the party in whose interest they were issued)—and that if they wanted to see the circus, it would cost them just fifteen cents to buy a genuine ticket. "Conceived in fraud and born in iniquity" say the Scriptures! How realistic a description of the "Socialist" party!

After passing in the door you were confronted by a megaphone placed upon the platform. After the megaphone had talked a little, the "Socialist" Liedertafel and Arbeiter Saengerbund came out and made a little music. Then Robert Bandlow—(2.85 cts. per passenger Bandlow), acted as chairman of the evening. Harry Thomas, "Socialist" candidate for mayor, was conspicious by his absence from the platform. Max Hayes was also not in evidence. But the meeting went on despite their great presence.

Father McGrady began by cracking a few jokes at the expense of his native State, Kentucky. By the way, the Kangaroos pride themselves on being so "respectabe, don't yer know." "They are not the scum of the earth like the De Leonites," say the Kangs. And yet McGrady's jokes were broad enough to make a man blush, let alone a woman Had Anthony Comstock been there, he surely would have stopped the speaker.

In one part of his lecture he repeated almost word for word what De Leon said in the same hall—quoting De Leon's illustrations and comparisons about labor being a merchandise—the law of supply and demand—the introduction of labor-saving machinery increasing the number of unemployed and therefore necessarily decreasing the wage, and Ricardo's law of subsistence, that wages keep close to the cost of subsistence. Now, I have heard Bandlow and Hayes deny the truth of Ricardo's law of subsistence. And yet Bandlow, the chairman, sat still while McGrady went on cutting the ground from beneath the pure and simple trades unions' feet. In fact, just before Karl Ibsen of this city and Frank Gessner of Pittsburg kangarooed, they published an article in the Cleveland Citizen of which Hayes is editor and Bandlow, manager—entitled, "Not Ricardo's law of subsistence, but the class-struggle." (Meaning by the class-struggle the striking of the pure and simple union on the economic field.) Now, Ibsen and Gessner kangarooed logically, but not so McGrady. McGrady, following the logic which he copied from De Leon, should say "The Socialist Labor Party upholds Ricardo's law of subsistence. The trades unionistic Kangaroo party denies it. Therefore my place is logically with the Socialist Labor Party." But No! The "Socialist" party has the most votes. There is more chance for an office in that party. Therefore says McGrady "Logic farewell!" "I had rather be inconsistent and make money through my eloquence and witticisms than to be consistent and go to bed with a clear conscience."

In fact here is the way I size McGrady up. He is an eloquent sentimentalist, a witty Christian "Socialist," a man who desires to make an easy living by lecturing and refuses to follow his Richardian logic into the Socialist Labor Party, where it would, if he followed it to its only conclusion, inevitably lead him—a man who prefers to be inconsistent and make money easy rather than to be consistent and follow the dictates of his conscience!

He praised labor to the skies and told of the wonderful things it had done, and yet joined the party which called the word labor "frills and feathers" in one instance and "an extra" in another. Consistency, thou art a jewel, not found in the headgear of either ex-ministers a la Strickland, or ex-priests a la McGrady.

At the close of his address, ten minutes were given by the chairman for the asking of questions. At this, Comrade James Matthews rushed to the fore and asked why, when there was already a Socialist organization in the field—the Socialist Labor Party—the Social Democrats had started another so-called "Socialist party"?

The "broadminded," "liberal," "highly educated," "silk stocking," "respectable," "Socialist," "Social Democrat" Kangaroos present howled and jeered at the questioner and his question, thus showing their superior "gentility" and fine breeding. But Father McGrady was equal to the occasion. He dodged the question. He said: "We have no quarrel with Socialists. We give you the right hand of fellowship," and extended his hand, but Matthews turned on his heel and walked to the rear of the hall. What an easy way to dodge debates! What pointers McGrady, the "Socialist," could give to Tom L. Johnson. All that Tom L. needs to do now, when asked to debate with a Socialist, is to say: "Why, I am something of a Socialist, myself. I have no quarrel with Socialists. Why should I debate with you. I give you the right hand of fellowship." Why, McGrady can give Johnson cards and spades in politics, and then beat him at the game.

In the latter part of his address he dwelt on the questions of morality and spirituality and as much as said that the only way to get true Christianity was to get Socialism first, thus making Christianity the primary object and Socialism subsidiary to it. What a ridiculous idea! We Socialists have no particular reason to go out of our way to fight Christianity, but what we're after is Socialism, not as a means to attain Christianity, but as an end. Christianity is one thing, and Socialism is another. And the scientific Socialist will not mix them any more than he would oil and water.

It was a curious aggregation that faced Father McGrady. There were Anarchists, free lovers, atheistic alte-genossen, Christian Scientists, Theosophists, Spiritualists, Democrats, among them the late candidate for congress in the Twenty-first district, Edmund G. Vail; Christians, Socialists, and Catholics who had come to see an ex-priest, and all sorts of curiosity seekers and faddists. But, as they all paid fifteen cents to get in, I take it that Father McGrady was well pleased. The gang that went crazy over Coxey and Bryan, and McKisson, and Mayor Jones of Toledo, and last, but not least, (in weight) Tom L. Johnson now seems to appearances to be about ready to go insane over the so-called "Socialist" party. Well, we, of the Socialist Labor Party are not going crazy, are not being carried off our feet, are not running after Father McGrady or Father Haggerty or Father O'Hara, neither are we chasing after Mother Jones—they can keep their old fathers and mothers and ex-ministers and lawyers, like C. S. Darrow, who, though claimed by the Social Democrats, wanted to run as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Chicago—as I said before they are welcome to their old rubbish and we will go straight ahead, without fear or favor, and our slogan in this spring's mayorality campaign will be: "No 11-year franchise Socialists in ours. Down with Harry Thomas, the "Socialist" candidate for mayor, who, while in the United Trades and Labor Council, signed a low fare report which played into the hands of Mark Hanna, gave 3-cent car fare a black eye, and recommended that in return for such concession as seven tickets for a quarter and universal transfers, the franchises of the street railway companies be extended from 1903 to 1914. Down, with such corrupt, iniquitous, rascally, bogus Socialists, who steal the livery of Christ to serve the devil in—down with 'em, say we, and up with the S. L. P."

John D. Goerke is the only genuine Socialist candidate for mayor of Cleveland this spring, and we propose to advertise that fact to the best of our ability.

X.

Bernstein Refuted.

It is contended by Edward Bernstein, the German transplanter of English Fabianism, alias Social Democrat, that the pauperization of the masses does not steadily increase as capitalism advances. On the contrary, the well-being of the masses, he declares, improves under this advance. We have before us, the second appeal of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, dated January, 1903. The opening paragraph of this appeal is as follows:

"While poverty is no more acute this year than usual, it is to be remembered that the population of the city is growing fast, and that the needy multiply faster than the well-to-do. The legitimate applications made to us tend to increase year by year."

Considering that New York City is the leading capitalist city in the leading capitalist country of the world, this appeal is a crushing answer to the Bernstein fallacy.

LABOR CONVENTIONS

THEY ARE MUCH IN VOGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

Politics in the Union and the Protection of Craft Interests the Main Topics for Consideration—Food for the Socialist Thinkers.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27.—Labor conventions are much in vogue in California just now. Hardly had the State Federation closed its unique proceedings in Los Angeles, when the "Central Labor Convention," composed of representatives from all the unions of San Francisco and vicinity, went into protracted session here. Four meetings have already been held and the fifth is appointed for February 9. The main business of the convention seems to be the formation of a constitution which shall define the position of the unions as regards politics, organization. It is to be hoped that they will succeed, for a document defining the pure and simple policy in these matters would be interesting indeed. It is not the usual question of politics that disturbs the serenity of this assemblage, but rather the discussion of the feasibility of affiliating with the so-called central organizations.

At every session the ghost of a certain "Peace Contract" has arisen to trouble the clear waters. This dead contract was an agreement between Gompers and McCarthy, made when the former visited this coast a few months ago, and was supposed to heal the breach between the S. F. Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and also to bring unions into the fold of the A. F. of L. It appeared first to the convention in the form of a resolution making said peace contract the basis of the new constitution. Beaten off in this guise, it sprang up again more strenuous than before as a motion obliging all unions to affiliate with the A. F. of L. Here it was effectually tabled by a vote of 75 to 42. It stirred faintly once more, however, at yesterday's session in a resolution demanding that a "liberal construction be placed upon the Gompers-McCarthy peace contract." There is no doubt but that the document has by this time been very liberally construed.

The headings of the newspaper reports of these meetings are amusing and instructive. "Unions May Unite with Their Central Bodies." "Labor Organizations not Obliged to Affiliate with Their Centers," etc. The conception of an organization in possession of "Centers" with which it is not affiliated is somewhat confusing to the uninitiated. One cannot help wondering what may be the definition of "center" in the pure and simple lexicon. But it is plain enough now where the Kangs and Kanglets learned their tactics. The referred-to centers are doubtless "logical centers."

In point of fact the quarrel over affiliation which has taken up the time of the four finished sessions of this labor convention is simply the struggle of each union for the separate advantage of its own little group. The interests of the small unions are in danger of being lost in those of the larger organizations, hence the strife.

The true nature of the pure and simple union stands revealed in these proceedings. It is by the study of such collections of petty group-conscious bodies, each setting his own welfare over against the welfare of its entire class, that the Socialist thinker can be brought to a clear understanding of the utter futility of pure and simple trades unions, and to a sure faith in the ultimate triumph of our own class-conscious economic arganization, the S. T. & L. A.

The Man Crop.

When the Socialist describes the "labor market" as being like the corn or other market, in which commodities are bought according to supply and demand, he is accused of demagoguery. It is asserted that the language is extravagant and used for the purpose of making the working class discontented with a condition that does not exist. There is an employment agency in New York City that evidently does not fear such criticism. It has issued a bulletin on the condition of the labor market, entitled "The Man Crop," much as the corn dealers issue bulletins on the condition of the corn market, headed "The Corn Crop." After dwelling on an alleged shortage in the crop of good employes, it says, "It is a pleasure to state that we have on hand for spot delivery, a fine assortment of the very best men. We have taken pains to study the crop as it developed. * * * We have men adapted to all sorts of business needs." This does not show a shortage, but it does show that the Socialist is no demagogue when he talks of the "labor market." With men held in stock ready for "spot" delivery, like corn, who will say that labor is not a commodity that is bought in the market like other commodities, according to the law of supply and demand?

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

APPALING FIGURES OF THOSE KILLED AND INJURED IN THEM.

Employees Form Largest Percentage. The Operations of the Block System Described—Men Worked Beyond Limit of Endurance.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The recent epidemic of accidents on the rail properly calls for an inquiry as to whether American roads are taking every precaution possible to minimize the number of these horrors. Thursday's morning newspapers hereabout devoted almost the entire front page to railroad accidents, not fewer than four, including the second-day details of the New Jersey disaster and the first news from Arizona. The terrible wreck at London, Ontario, is fresh in popular recollection. Not a few persons are saying that these occurrences make them timid about going on the train, and, though the law of percentages promptly comes to their relief, the fact remains that railroad travelling is not nearly so safe as it ought to be. Especially is this emphasized by the fact that on all the railroads of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales during the fifteen months ending March 31, 1902, not a passenger was killed by a train accident.

In the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1901, 282 passengers were killed by railroad accidents and 4988 passengers were injured. But this is only a small part of the story, although the one comparable with the British figures. Railroad employees, trespassers, and grade-crossing victims suffered most severely. The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents for the year was 61,794, the killed numbering 8455 and the injured 53,339. Of railway employees, 2675 were killed and 41,142 were injured. The total number of persons other than employees and passengers killed was 5498; injured, 7209. These figures include casualties to persons classed as trespassers, of whom 4601 were killed and 4858 were injured. The total number of casualties to persons other than employees, from being struck by trains, locomotives, or cars, were 4135 killed and 3995 injured. Casualties of this class occurred as follows: At highway crossings, passengers killed, 3; injured, 11; other persons killed, 828; injured, 1343; at stations, passengers killed, 21; injured, 344; other persons killed, 378; injured, 553; and at other points along track, passengers killed, 6; injured, 27; other persons killed, 2899; injured, 1717.

The summaries giving the ratio of casevery 2,153,469 carried, and one injured nalties show that one out of every 400 employees was killed, and one out of every 26 employees injured. With reference to trainmen, including in this term enginemen, firemen, conductors, and crews, it is shown that one was killed for every 136, and one injured for every 13. One passenger was killed for for every 121,748 carried. Ratios based on the number of miles travelled, however, show that 61,537,548 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger killed and 3,479,067 for each passenger injured. The corresponding figure in these latter ratios for the year ending June 30, 1900, were 64,413,684, and 3,585,418 passenger miles for each passenger killed and each passenger injured, respectively, showing that the accident ratio is growing worse.

These figures are coming to light through the act of March 3, 1901, requiring interstate common carriers by rail to report accidents monthly to the commission. The commission has issued five quarterly bulletins giving statistical information derived from such reports, and particular information concerning the causes of some of the more serious accidents. These are known as "Accident Bulletins."

So far as casualties to persons are concerned, the only new requirement is that the causes shall be reported in detail. The two classes of accidents to employees which have for years received the most attention, because of their importance, are "coupling and uncoupling" and "falling from cars or engines." These have been made the subject of special tables in each bulletin, and show that coupling accidents are divided into twenty-one classes, due to the use of couplers, which are not automatic; using the hands in connection with an automatic coupler because it is not in working condition; going between the cars because the uncoupling rod is out of order, and so on.

The statistics of the commission show also approximately two and one-half collisions and one and four-fifths derailments per 100 miles of railroad per year, and that the losses by these accidents, not including damage to freight or sums paid to persons for bodily injuries or on account of death average roughly $3800 per 100 miles.

In the second bulletin, a list of twenty-seven of the most serious butting collisions occurring in three months showed 70 persons killed and 234 injured. The principal causes were forgetfulness by conductors and enginemen who run their trains past stations at which, according to written orders in their pockets, they should stop; overlooking one of a number of orders; mistakes in reading hours or names in written orders; misreading watches or miscalculating time; misreading time tables and train registers; carelessness in identifying trains at meeting stations. Besides these errors of the men on the trains, there are mistakes by train dispatchers in issuing telegraphic meeting orders and by telegraph operators at stations in receiving, copying, sending, and delivering telegraphic orders, which are sent by the dispatcher to the men in charge of trains and are repeated back to the dispatcher. Collisions occur also by reason of complications following deliberate neglect to carry out certain safeguards—the negligent employees, like the bank clerk who "borrows" from his employer expecting to repay the loan, being unable to foresee the results of this omission of a seemingly unimportant duty.

The enforcement of regulations has long been the subject of discussion among railroad officers, but this has not resulted in marked improvement, except in the adoption of the block system. Without the block system the movement of trains in safety depends, except where the speed of trains is very low, wholly on the invariable execution of rigid rules regarding rights of superior trains over inferior trains. On the correct calculation of time on single-track lines at meeting stations, and on the readjustment of the relative rights of trains when one train out of a number is delayed.

The block system is in use on about 25,000 miles of railroad in the United States. This is only about one-eighth of the whole railway mileage of the country, but it embraces many of the most important lines. The term "block system" means simply a method by the use of the telegraph, telephone, or electric bells, or by automatic apparatus, by which each train is cautioned by signal against leaving a certain point until the last preceding train has passed beyond a certain point farther on. It is introduced primarily for the purpose of preventing rear-end collision, though where it is desired to run trains one after another very frequently the block system becomes a means of increasing the capacity of a railroad. Without it there must be an interval of five or ten minutes between trains; with it, this interval may be reduced one-half, or more. On single-track railroads the system also prevents collisions between trains moving in opposite directions, as the men and apparatus at each end of each block section are equally available for the protection of opposing trains. Without the block system, protection from rear-end collisions depends on elaborate instructions for the use of red flag or lantern, torpedoes, and fuses, these being often difficult to define as well as to enforce; protection from butting collisions depends on the exercise by enginemen and conductors of the most intelligent and unceasing vigilance, and the utmost care of the train dispatcher, who regulates by telegraph the movements of those trains for which the time-table does not prescribe meeting points. No statistics are available, unfortunately, by which to estimate accurately the relative safety of the block system and the old, or time-interval system.

The accident reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission disclose that in many instances railway employees are required to be on duty, or voluntarily remain for so unusual a number of hours as to suggest that accidents, more or less, frequently result from that cause. The work of operating trains, in which these men are engaged, requires a high degree of mental and physical vigor. If their powers are impaired by service exceeding the limits of ordinary endurance, there is liable to be a loss of that alertness on which the safety of the travelling public so constantly depends. From the data compiled it appears that in seven serious cases occurring in six months, the men at fault had fallen asleep on duty, or had been constantly on duty from fifteen to twenty-five hours before the accident.

FREE LECTURES CLEVELAND, O.

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will give free lectures at their headquarters, 356 Ontario street, top floor, over American-German Bank, every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Discussion to follow.

February 8—"The Effects of Tariff Legislation Upon Trusts," Paul Dinger.

February 15—"The Effects of Retail Combinations Upon Trusts," John Kircher.

February 22—"Political Corruption," John D. Goerke.

March 1—"Municipal and Public Ownership."

March 8—"The Local Campaign," Paul Dinger.

March 22—"Palliatives and the Prospects Thereof," John Kircher.

March 29—"The Approaching Election," John D. Goerke.

SECTION HARTFORD'S OFFICERS,

Section Hartford has elected the following officers for the ensuing half year:

Organizer, Mat Lechner; financial secretary, Henry Huchstedt; recording secretary, R. E. Healy; treasurer, Will Mentze; auditors, J. P. Holland, C. Fautone, L. Fischer; grievance committee, Fellermann, Hansen, Strauss; delegate to D. A. 21, R. E. Healy; house committee, Bauerle, Newhouse, M. and F. Lechner, J. Krungvetch, R. E. Healy, J. and A. Rossmeisl, Knoleck, Strauss; literary agent, C. F. Roberts; agent for People, F. Fellermann, agent Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, J. Rossmeisl; Italian Press, C. Fantone.

The section needs a canvasser for our press in this city (and surrounding towns) and warrants a month employment at $9 a week and expenses (outside city), if we can secure one.

Mat Lechner, Organizer.

NOTICE SECTION CLEVELAND.

Members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are requested to be present at the special meeting for Sunday, February 8, to consider and vote on the question whether the party should send a delegate to the International Socialist Congress or not. Other business of great importance will come up.

James Matthews, Organizer.

TOBIN HIRES COUNSEL

FUNDS OF HIS "UNION" USED BY BOSSES TO GET INJUNCTION.

Strikers' Lawyer Exposes His Willingness to Advance Capitalist Interests on Cross-Examination — Woman Shows How Workers Are Held Up by Tobin.

Special to The Daily People.

Lynn, Jan. 27.—The strike of the Lynn shoe cutters against the Tobin organization to-day enters on its twelfth day with the cutters and stitchers as firm as ever.

The cutters and stitchers have settled down for a grim, determined struggle, while the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union representatives are racing around the country trying to get cutters to come to Lynn and take the place of the strikers. So far the men who have come here are in the main wood cutter, or hay cutters, but not experienced shoe cutters. These are the men the Kangaroo lieutenants of Tobin have secured. The boot and shoe workers find it hard work, when they get the men, to find lodgings for them as the hotels and lodging houses refuse to take them at any price, even when as high as $20 per room was offered by Tobin's agents. As a result they are, with the exception of a few, lodged in "Scab Hall," formerly Lasters' Hall, while food is brought them from various places such as bakeries, etc.

Yesterday, F. Rockwood Hall of Boston, the master in chancery, to whom the matter of the injunction, which was asked for by the manufacturers was referred, began the taking of testimony in the Lynn City Hall. The capitalists and Tobin are represented by Sisk & Sisk of this city, while the cutters and stitchers are represented by Peter A. Breen and William H. Niles.

Four policemen testified in regard to the trouble in the vicinity of the factories where the cutters are out on strike, and three manufacturers told of the trouble from their standpoint.

Nearly all the testimony of the police was corroborative. Chief of Police Burckes told of the crowds which assembled in the vicinity of the shops, of the epithets which were cried at the men who had taken the cutters' places, and of the disturbances last week, which resulted in the arrest of five men. Sergeant Bessom, Reserve Officer William F. Murray and Special Officer Herbert N. Wilson, also testified.

On cross-examination, Wilson said he had been detailed by the city marshal for duty at Lasters' Hall every night last week; was paid by Mr. Chesley, agent for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and he was still on duty and in the pay of the labor organization.

Thomas H. Logan of the Walton & Logan Company, testified:

"We employed 700 hands, of whom 65 or 70 were cutters and about 170 girls.

"Friday, January 16, representatives of the Knights of Labor came into our factory and distributed literature, and most of the stitchers and cutters went out. My last conversation with Mr. Armstrong was in regard to what assurance could be given to us as to the rest of our factory. I told Mr. Armstrong that our goods had already been contracted for on condition that they bear the union stamp. He said he could give us assurance in the rest of our factory. All the employes, except the cutters, were affiliated with the B. & S. Union. The cutters and stitchers left on Friday, January 16.

"On the following Monday morning we put in ten or twelve boot and shoe cutters. At night these cutters left the factory from the side entrance in a covered wagon. There was a great crowd around the factory, threatening and yelling, 'Scab,' they unharnessed the horse and would not let the driver drive away. They said to the driver, 'Don't drive the —— scabs along.'

"In the crowd were many of the men who had been in our employ; they remained in the vicinity of the factory all day Monday, and the patrolling or picketing was continued also on the next day. They spoke to persons who came out of or started to go into our factory. The crowd numbered 4000 or 5000 people. There was considerable threatening; we had a number of police at the factory the next day to escort the cutters away; the outcries continued as long as they were within range of our factory.

"There were fewer cutters on picket duty on Wednesday; that night the crowd again gathered, numbering probably 2000 or 3000; Thursday there were very few people around the factory; we let the men go between three and four o'clock; the crowd gathered in smaller numbers; probably not more than 1000, and they remained until 5.15, when it was learned that the cutters had already left the factory.

"There was no demonstration Friday. Saturday the men left about eleven o'clock in the forenoon; there was no demonstration.

"We use the B. & S. stamp on our goods, and it is of great value to us. We cannot fill our orders without the stamp; our largest customers have their own stamp, and we are required to use that stamp on the goods we make for them; there is considerable loss to us every day we are unable to work at filling our orders."

Witness identified a circular which had been distributed to the women in his factory by his former cutters. It was a notice that the cutters in all the shops in Lynn had been "ordered out on strike against the B. L S. Union an their tyranny and oppressive dues," and inviting the stitchers to join in the strike. The circular was signed I. B. Armstrong, chairman, and Edwin Snow, agent of assembly 3662 of the Knights of Labor.

On cross-examination Mr. Niles asked the witness if he had had any communication with any of his employes as to whether oppressive dues were exacted from the B. & S. Union members. The answer was in the negative.

Mr. Logan testified that the contract with the B. & S. Union provided for a reference of all labor disputes to the State board of conciliation. On cross-examination he said he had not employed counsel. Mr. Niles attempted to draw out the fact that the proceedings in this case were instituted really by the B. & S. Union and that counsel fees were to be paid by it.

Q. At whose instance was counsel employed on this case? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you understand that you are liable for the expense of this proceeding? A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you know that you are not to pay for this? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know that the manufacturers are not to be called upon to pay for it? A. I do not.

The contracts with the B. and S. union was produced, in which it was agreed that the agent of the union should be permitted to enter the factory and collect dues from its members without hindrance; that the union shall furnish the union stamp free of charge and create a demand for the goods bearing the union stamp; that the firm will employ only members of the union and that there shall be no strike or lockout, all disputes to be referred to the State Board of Conciliation, that no member of the union shall be employed who is not in good standing in the union, and that notice from the union that any employe is not in good standing shall be sufficient reason for the immediate discharge of such employe.

"At the time we entered into the contract with the B. & S. Union we did not confer with any of our employes about it," said Mr. Logan.

Q. Did you tell your employes that you had put into the hands of a certain union the power to say whether they could continue in your employ? A. We did not.

Q. Did you agree to discharge any employe at the request of the B. and S. Union? A. We did.

Q. Now didn't the Knights of Labor undertake to make an arrangement with you whereby the members of their organization would not be discharged at the request of a rival union? A. I didn't understand that.

M. F. Donovan and Thomas F. Harney, shoe manufacturers, told of conditions in their factories, and the experience of each was quite similar to that related by Mr. Logan. Mr. Niles cross-examined verp sharply on the matter of counsel fees, but the manufacturers denied knowledge as to who was to pay for counsel. The agreement to engage counsel and institute proceedings was determined at a meeting of ten manufacturers at the office of Mr. Donovan, said Mr. Donovan.

The hearing was continued with the condition that it should be resumed tomorrow afternoon, provided the engagements of the master, made before his appointment in this case, can be arranged. If not, it will be resumed Wednesday morning.

The lieutenants of Tobin, with the manufacturers, are constantly trying to stampede the stitchers back to work as they fear them most. Yesterday, through the capitalist press, which here and in Boston is on the side of Tobin, came out with "scare heads," "First Break in the Stitchers Ranks." There was no break to be found, however, except in the hopes of Tobin and his masters, the bosses.

High wages is another dodge which is resorted to to catch them. D. A. Donovan & Co. is always held up as a sample. Yesterday an officer of the Stitchers' Union gave out the following statement which throws much light on the methods employed by this scabby crew of Tobin's, both in the shop and in the "union:"

Mrs. Hamilton replies to the interview with Miss Donovan regarding wages and the union.

Lynn, Jan. 26.—A number of the Donovan factory women stitchers who are on strike are greatly displeased at the prominence given an interview with a woman who is a relative of a member of the firm, and refused to strike when the others did.

The stitchers say their case has been misrepresented, and that unwarranted statements were made, calculated to show that they received large wages and took no interest in the meetings of the B. and S. Union until the present trouble arose.

Mrs. Jeanette Hamilton, who is vice-president of the new stitchers' union, and for some time employed at that factory, was chosen at a meeting of the strikers to-day to act as spokesman for them. Mrs. Hamilton says:

"It appears very strange to us that Miss Donovan should make the statements attributed to her, and also that she should now show such solicitude for the welfare of the B. and S. Union. She knows how hard at times it is to pay dues.

"It is reported in the interview that the average earnings of the women are $18. Now, this is absurd on the face of it, but there may be people who, not being acquainted with the circumstances, would believe this statement if allowed to go uncontradicted.

"The women in Donovan's factory do not average $4 per week. There are four women there who are given the best work, and even they do not earn $18. One, the forewoman, gets $20, and she is the only one in the stitching room getting anywhere near that sum.

"No matter what the earnings, we must pay our dues to the union. There was one instance a few weeks ago where a woman earned 87 cents for the week, but she had to give 25 of that to the union. Another girl in the factory a few weeks ago earned $1. She pays that amount for her room and works in a restaurant for her meals. When agent Chesley came for the dues the girl said she did not want to change the bill, and finally she borrowed a quarter, and the agent waited until she brought it to him.

"Miss Donovan is secretary of the union; she is also a relative of members of the firm. As secretary she receives a salary, and, of course, this assists in paying her dues.

"She and other girls on the same work have difficulty in earning $6 on the average, and it is wrong to give the impression that more is earned and that the women were not dissatisfied.

"In regard to our not carrying our grievances to the union, we wish to register a protest against this statement. At one time we were cut down in the vamping department and a committee of six women of whom I was one, went to the union office and there laid the matter before the officers. They told us to return the next night and they would see what right the firm had to cut us down without an agreement. When we arrived at the hall the next night we were told that the officers had gone to Boston. We tried several times to have the price adjusted, but always without success.

"There are other things about the union we wish to speak about. At one time there was an election, and when the ballots were brought around to the girls they were marked with crosses against certain names. I was told when a ballot was handed to me: 'Those are the people we want you to vote for!' I kept the ballot and refused to vote.

"At the next meeting I demanded an explanation of why a marked ballot was given me to vote, and the answer was that the heads of the union had done this 'for the good of the organization.'

"Since being compelled to join this union we have received no benefits, there has been no raise in wages, but cut downs instead and there is hardly a person who is not heartily disgusted with the whole affair."

Indications point at this writing to a general strike all over the city unless this matter of the stamp shops is settled soon.

Last night Michael T. Berry addressed the Lynn branch of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance." The message of new trades unionism was well received by the workers present, who are desirous of hearing Berry again.

HUNDREDS EVICTED.

Seven Hundred Families Thrown on Street by English Miners' Strike.

Leeds, Feb. 1.—In Yorkshire, near historic Conisborough, is the Town of Denaby, comprising some seven hundred houses, all of which are or were until lately tenanted by miners. Owing to labor troubles Denaby has been the scene of a process of wholesale eviction affecting the entire population. Nothing quite like this case has been known of late years.

Six months ago Denaby was quiet. Then there arose a dispute about a small weekly allowance usually made to the miners for certain kinds of work, which led to threats of a strike. The mine proprietors, who also owned all the houses in Denaby, were firm. The miners refused to yield a point. They struck and the mines were closed. Suggestions for a settlement came from many quarters, mostly middle-class people who were affected by the strike. The operators would not agree to a compromise. As time went on and rents fell due the tenants of the seven hundred houses in Denaby could not meet their obligations. Then came the legal preliminaries to eviction. Being unable to pay rent they had to take the consequences.

Three hundred police from the West Riding of Yorkshire were sent to Denaby to turn the villagers out of doors. These men performed their job. The evictions began on Tuesday, January 6. That day 82 families were put upon the street. The next day 130 were turned out. On the Thursday and Friday following 240 were dispossessed. An eye witness of the evictions thus describes them:

"The method of procedure was simple. The street to be dealt with was cleared of people and the ends were blocked by cordons of constables. Other constables entered the houses and brought out all that they contained. The articles were deposited in the road opposite the house, the door was then locked and the constables moved on to repeat the process. Several mechanics accompanied the police for the purpose of forcing doors, but their services were needed in only one or two cases where locked doors were discovered. No inside barricading had been done by any of the tenants. The furniture did not remain long in the streets, for the strike committee had secured drays and carts to convey it away to temporary stores."

For the accommodation of those who were thus deprived of shelter tents were first erected on the town common. These soon became untenable owing to a succession of heavy rains. Then the evicted families were permitted to sleep and eat in the Nonconformist chapels of the neighborhood. In the tiny vestry of the little Primitive Methodist Church a mother with a family of ten children took up her quarters, while on the benches and on the floor of the same building space was allotted for the temporary use of smaller households.

There will be no compromise in the Denaby quarrel. Several hundred constables will patrol Denaby to make assurance doubly sure.

The Denaby eviction of 1903 is almost without a parallel in the history of recent labor troubles in England. But by a strange coincidence Denaby was the center of a similar struggle between capital and labor just eighteen years ago. The mines were reopened with imported help and the tenants of the mine owners' houses were evicted precisely as they have been to-day.

INSURANCE MONIES

DRAWN ON BY MORGAN TO FINANCE HIS TRUSTS.

Wall Street Fingers Itching to Get Into Companies' Funds—Premiums Used to Manufacture Stock to Be Sold to "The Public."

"About December of each year," says a Wall street authority, "the New York Life Insurance Company sends a full page 'ad' around to the capitalist newspapers. The papers are very friendly to the big company for the very excellent reason that it is such a heavy advertiser each year and are prone not to take heed of any 'kick' that may ensue from some minority stockholders who find the affairs of the concern are not being run to the shareholders' interests, etc.

"The following will show that the stockholders are justified in howling at the injustice of one of its officials in foisting upon the company millions of securities, which do not come within the range of first-class collateral. Here are the facts. They speak volumes:

"George W. Perkins, junior partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., gets $250,000 a year besides a percentage of the net profits of the business. Wall street has never worried as to whether or not Perkins earned his salary, but feels that as Morgan pays it, that is all they are concerned about. Perkins is also chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and now we are getting down to hard facts. In the advertising matter distributed this year by the New York Life Insurance Company there appears a list of its bond investments. In the list of its railroad bonds you will find $11,280,000 worth of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds. This is its largest single investment. They are Morgan bonds. They were issued by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern jointly to pay for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, and are secured by the old Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock held as collateral at a valuation of $200 a share. You will also find $2,322,200 worth of Louisville & Nashville-Southern Railway joint 4 per cents. These, too, are Morgan bonds. They were issued jointly by the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway to pay for the Monon Railroad. But that is not all that a careful observer finds. This list of the New York Life's investment is the most interesting reading that Wall street has been furnished with for some time. We find $5,000,000 Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville purchase money syndicate bonds valued at par with no rate per cent. given, because up to December, 1902, they had paid no interest. These are the bonds (?) issued by the Purchase Money Syndicate that financed the sale of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to the Atlantic Coast Line after John W. Gates and his crowd of plungers, having bought control of the Louisville & Nashville from the Belmont party in the open market, forced J. P. Morgan & Co. to take it off their hands. Besides this one finds $3,200,000 worth of International Mercantile Marine Board syndicate bonds, valued at par and no rate of interest mentioned because the bonds have not yet paid any interest. The International Mercantile Marine is Mr. Morgan's shipping combine, which as yet, has no fixed status in the financial world.

"Unless my arithmetic is wrong, the sum of what I find is that during the year 1902 the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company bought $21,812,200 worth of the newest investments Mr. Morgan had to sell. The fact that George W. Perkins is a partner in Mr. Morgan's business and chairman of the New York Life Insurance Company's finance committee may have had nothing to do with these transactions. Some will say that the New York Life would have purchased these bonds anyway on their merits. But not one man in the financial district believes it. They ask if Mr. J. P. himself believes it. Not to the knowledge of a Wall street broker has a newspaper dared print these facts. They cannot plead ignorance of them. The startling evidence of how Perkins had been earning his salary has been a topic of discussion for weeks in quarters where Wall street men gather after the close of the market. In every office in the stock market world you might find newspaper prints of the New York Life Insurance Company's annual statement with blue pencil marks around the 'Morgan investments.'

"The itching of Wall street fingers to get into the funds of the big insurance companies has been notorious for a long, long time, and some fingers have found a way. One of the most startling tendencies of the financial times is the growth of intimate relations between Wall street banking interests and the big underwriting concerns. Several of the big life insurance companies are already running trust companies on the side. The 'Prudential-Fidelity merger case' is still fresh in mind.

"That attempt of a small trust company to swallow a big insurance company was so very bold that the courts stopped it. A great deal of money that people pay as premiums on their insurance policies finds its way directly into Wall street. Here, then, you have Wall street surreptitiously using the 'public's' money to manufacture and put out stocks to be sold to the public. Can this game be beat? asks Wall street."

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MONEY

ITS HISTORY FROM BARBAROUS START TO FUTURE CIVILIZATION.

Barter—Period of Transition—Money—Legal Tender—Time Vouchers—The Distinction Between the Socialist and the Fiat Money Aspirers After the Co-operative Commonwealth.

To bring within a comparative small compass the position of the opponents of Socialism on "money," the following quotations from an article in a free silver paper, the Rising Sun, Md., "Midland Journal," are exceptionally valuable. In them are briefly marshalled all the dove-tailing errors of fact upon which the cheap money advocates proceed, and all the dove-tailing mistakes in reasoning which they commit. They are bird's-eye views of the false "philosophy" of cheap and plentiful money. Such presentations of their case have the decided merit of aiding materially in their refutation.

The "Midland Journal" gives the history of exchange and genesis of legal tender money, or money in general, as follows:

"After society had outgrown trading or barter as a medium of exchange, a more expeditious method became necessary, and the law was called in to establish a medium or tool of exchange, and the 'legal tender' money was created."

This historic sketch is substantially erroneous. In it may be detected the germs that lead to the final fallacies of "fiat money." Upon the domain of economics technical language is necessary.

Barter.

"Barter" in the above quotation is given a broader meaning than it should have. Barter means the exchange of one article of use for another: hogs for horses, cows for cloth, etc. It may also be hogs, horses, cows, cloths, etc., for some precious metal, say gold. But at the social stage of barter proper the gold or other metal is exchanged the same as hogs, horses, cows or cloth among themselves—for use, i. e., for consumption, to be turned into jewelry, trinkets, vases, etc. At that stage, gold or any other precious metal is looked upon as merely an article of use in the large category of goods or commodities. At the barter stage of exchange, whatever the article may be, one value intended for consumption is directly exchanged for some other article of consumption and of equal value. Each article serves directly as the measure of the value of the other.

Transition Period.

From the "barter" system of exchange man passes on to the next, gold or some other precious metal being singled out as the one article of value by the value of which the value of all others is measured, and through the medium of which exchange is carried out. Up to then, hogs, horses, cows, cloth, etc., were exchanged directly, the value of each being measured with the value of whichever other it was to be exchanged for then and there. Experience revealed the clumsiness of the process. Take one illustration: Products are generally bulky and, to a considerable extent, perishable. He who during the "barter" stage had a superabundance of such articles and no use for any others was compelled to keep and use them as he might, or was driven to an exchange for which he cared not at the time.

Bees know no mathematics, and yet, in whatever clime they hive, they build cells identically with mathematical precision. Obedient to the logical sequence of individual production and exchange, and led by experience, the consensus of minds everywhere singled out that commodity among the several they produced which, without being exceptionally rare, without being exorbitantly valuable, i. e., without requiring exorbitant labor for its production, yet was in proportion to its quantity more valuable than most other articles of similar bulk, that was easily portable, and that withal was imperishable. By the consensus of minds gold was the article singled out. By its value thenceforth other values were measured, and it became the medium of exchange. From that time exchange was no longer carried on directly—one cow for a certain quantity of cloth, certain number of hogs for a horse, in short, one value needed for consumption with another article of consumption of the same value; exchange thenceforth took place indirectly—hogs, horses, cows, cloth, etc., for the quantity of gold whose value was equal to theirs, and then, at such time as the holder of gold chose, that quantity of gold was re-exchanged for such article of use whose value was equal to that of the gold that was proffered. This stage of system of exchange denotes a higher degree of human intercourse, and is the sign of a higher development of the system of individual or private production and exchange than prevails when "barter" proper is in vogue. The gold here used as a measure of value and medium of exchange is, however, not yet "money." "Money" does not make its appearance in history until a much later and more fully developed social stage.

Money.

Although the dropping of the system of barter proper freed private exchange from intolerable trammels, yet the system that followed (whereby gold was singled out as that one article of value by the value of which the value of all other articles was to be measured, and which became the medium through which exchange was carried on) likewise revealed in due process of time serious defects. Whether we watch our own ancestors in the plains of Asia or the woods of Europe, or we observe the Indians in the gold-producing regions of America, or we follow Livingston in the heart of Africa, which ever way we may turn and find man emerged out of his pristine communal life, carrying on private or individual production, and no longer bartering but exchanging goods through gold as the gauge of value—in all such regions we find the market places permanently verging on pandemonium. Rows are the order of the day, blows are not infrequent. The trouble arose from the belief of the holder of an article of use which he sought to exchange for gold, that the holder of the gold was trying to cheat him. In South America the Indian carried the gold dust in the hollow of certain large feathers. A shake of the feather in the palm of the right hand of the holder of the corn or cloth that was to be exchanged was supposed to shake out of the feather a unit of gold value; the holder of the corn or cloth wanted as much to come out of the feather as possible at each shake, the holder of the gold was animated by just the contrary desire. A dispute never failed. The holder of the corn or cloth frequently believed in all sincerity that the other fellow gave a treacherously slight shake; the holder of the gold disclaimed any such intention, and would charge the other fellow with feloniously wanting too vigorous a shake.

In other places scales had to be carried about, and as every one was a purchaser (holder of gold) as well as a seller (holder of goods), at each transaction scales were necessary. In such places the wrangling took place over the scales, and scenes not unlike those between the Indian seller and buyer were of constant recurrence, as many a page of history and ancient ballads attest. To-day the traveler in the everglades of South America may yet see the wrangle going on over the shaking of the gold-laden feather, and only a few years ago Livingstone described similar scenes among the Makololos.

With us the wrangle, at least that specific sort of wrangling, has ended. What enabled it to end was the social development which our race reached, and from which the Indian and the Makololo remain far. As barter was dropped by closer social contact, so did the still closer contact of all the branches of our race, and their organization of society, social bodies, under a central authority recognized by all, enable the harmful quarreling to stop that had accompanied exchange when gold had to be measured at each bargain. The government, as the representative—theoretically, or in fact—of all the members of society, placed its stamp upon certain quantities of gold and silver, stating how much each piece weighed or contained, and that became "money." Thus it is to be accounted for that so many coins to-day still bear the names of weight measures—pound sterlings, livre, peso, etc. They trace their names to that age that superseded barter, and that was itself superseded by "Money"—to the age when the the standard of value and the medium of exchange, and when they had to be weighed at each exchange. Then, and not until then, did "money" appear on the stage of history, and it was in that and no other way that it appeared.

"Money," accordingly, is not the fiat of government. Whatever instances may be advanced that may seem to make for the contrary, they do not affect the central truth and cardinal principle of this law of the evolution of "money." A sleight-of-hand performer may seem to adduce instances that negate the law of gravitation; so does the capitalist or private system of production; when it has reached its present extreme development, and becomes essentially a huge sleight-of-hand show, it juggles about with its credit, its confidence, and other beauty spots, in ways that give a handle to false economic views. This is exactly what happens with the instances of alleged "fiat money" one hears of. But the grown man is not thrown off his base at the seeming negations of natural laws to which Japanese jugglers treat us; neither should he be misled by the seeming negations of economic law produced by the acrobatic somersaults of capitalism. Money is born with intrinsic value.

Legal Tender.

Closely dovetailed into and connected with the historic misconception touching the evolution of "money," which appears in the passage quoted above, from the "Midland Journal," is the error upon the meaning and potency of the "legal tender." The article in question imagines the case of a man, a buyer, who finds an article that he desires for his use in the hands of another, a seller, who is willing to part with it; and then it proceeds to say:

"The package of goods is handed over to the buyer by the seller. The purchaser has become a debtor and the seller a creditor by the act. Suppose a difficulty arises between the two about the settlement, and the purchaser offers a bar of gold or a bar of silver of commercial value equal to that of the goods. The seller refuses to take the metal. It is barter, and he can't use it, and the buyer cannot compel him to take the gold in exchange for the goods or debt. Instead he offers a 'legal tender' note or 'legal tender' coin. He (the seller) *must accept because the law decrees it.*"

This is false reasoning, that proceeds from false "facts," and that leads to the dangerous conclusions arrived at by the advocates of "fiat money." It is false to say the seller in this instance **must accept**; it is false that, in this bearing the government stamp of the value of the goods is a **legal tender** and compels acceptance. Both these errors flow naturally from the original error concerning the genesis of "money," an error that disables him who falls into it from detecting the two different functions that "money" performs the moment it springs into existence—the "legal tender" or payment of debt function and the function of a medium of exchange.

Just so soon as society has got so far as to save the trader the necessity of each time weighing that one commodity by the value of which the value of all others is to be measured; in other words, just as soon as "money" is born, there blossom forth into rapid fullness two economic classes, the germ of which lay latent from the time production and exchange in the history of man cease to be communal and become private or individual. Those classes or entities are the "debtor" and the "creditor." Already before "money" steps on the stage of history the "debtor" and the "creditor" begin to peep through the folds of the social drapery. After "money" has been born they advance to the foreground and become the "stars" on the great social stage.

A "Debtor" is he who incurs a liability to be met at **some future date.** One illustration may suffice. An owner of land worth, say, $100, wants a cow worth $25. During the social period of barter he cannot procure the cow without actual and immediate exchange; there no incurring of a debt is possible. Even during the next, the social period when gold has been singled out as the one commodity that is used as a medium of exchange, the procuring of the cow by incufring a debt for its future payment was difficult: the organization of society was not yet mature enough to provide for the enforcement of a pledge. It is not until man moves in the social period when "money" comes into existence that the social organization is mature enough to render unnecessary physical possession of goods in mercantile transactions; the enforcement of pledges becomes safe; the holder of money can let it go and yet keep, through the social machinery, constructive possession therof. The land holder gives a mortgage on his land; gets the $25, and buys the cow. Not a thing he had before raising of the mortgage has he parted with, **no exchange took place in the transaction;** he took without giving; and he becomes a "debtor," the lender a "creditor."

In this case, when the mortgage matures, "money" does figure as a "legal tender." If the mortgager then lays down before the mortgagee, the lender of money, 25 coins bearing the government stamp of the dollar, the "creditor" must accept; if he does not he has no action for default in payment; the "debtor" has made to the "creditor" a "legal tender." Suppose that the 25 coins called "dollars" by the government at the time the mortgage was taken were worth a $25 cow, but that at the maturity of the mortgage the 25 coins which the "debtor" tenders as payment to his "creditor" are worth only a $10 cow, the "creditor" has no choice, but is bound to accept as a full satisfaction, provided the government at that time pronounces those coins to be "legal tender" for the value of a dollar each.

It is wholly different with the transaction quoted by the "Midland Journal." In that, and in all similar cases, no liability is incurred to be met at some future date. This, and all similar transactions are controlled by the fundamental principles that underlay exchange during the period of barter, and that controlled exchange during the period when gold, though not yet clothed with the government stamp, has been chosen as the guage of value.

The transaction consists purely of an exchange of value for value. There cannot, in such a case, be any talk about "debtor" and "creditor." It is a confusion of thought to say: "The purchaser has become a debtor, and the seller a creditor." As the transaction is one purely of exchange, the seller will demand an equivalent value, or a bill that is redeemable by an equivalent value, for the value he is to part with, and he is not, he cannot be, "musted" into accepting for his goods anything that he, in his individual opinion, whether justified or not, does not consider to be equivalent in value for the value he sells, even though the coin tendered may be plastered over with the government value stamp, and even though he who carries the coin bring with him a carload of certified copies of the act making such coin "legal tender."

If the purchaser left the "legal tender" on the counter after it was refused, and tried to walk off with the parcel, the storekeeper would not be liable for assault if he tried to knock the fellow down to recover his property, and he could have him arrested for theft. The "legal tender" function of the money operates exclusively in the payment of debts. In the illustration before us, the case is one of exchange; there money functionates as a medium of exchange, and it must have the value of the thing it is exchanged for.

Every link in the whole line of argument here gone through stands firmly upon historic facts and correct statements of law. No one can refute them unless he goes for his facts to the quarry from which General Weaver dug out the wondrous germ that "France thrives with her larger per capita of circulating medium."

Time Money.

Even if all that be true our opponents may at this point put in: "Our central contention remains untouched; we contend that the medium of circulation or exchange need have no value." In backing up this, its central point, the "Midland Journal" argues substantially as follows:

"Value has its source in labor; it is created by labor. The value of an article depends upon the labor consumed in its production. Where labor is done, value has been added to the general stock. The medium of circulation found in the hands of a holder is simply a certificate that he has added something to the general stock. That certificate should simply certify to the time has has expended in thus increasing the general stock, and he should be entitled to as much out of that stock as his certificate testifies that he put in. This is the proper medium of exchange; it is the medium of exchange of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Such a medium needs no value whatever."

It is the constant contention of Socialism that—based upon the undeniable principle that labor is the sole producer of all wealth values—the only quality requisite to a rational medium of exchange is that it specify the time expended by the holder in contributing to the common stock; that in that way only he who did so contribute could draw from that stock; while today the reverse happens; he who does not contribute gets the lion's share, while he who does must be satisfied with a pittance; and that it is one of the irrational features and results of capitalism that the medium of exchange must have value with all that thereby hangs. None more than the Socialists recognize this principle and strive for its establishment—by establishment of time certificates as a medium of exchange, without intrinsic value. Whence, then, their firm opposition to the "fiat moneyists?" Simply because the "fiat moneyists" are striving after the impossible, to wit, the establishment of the exchange medium of the Co-operative Commonwealth under the capitalist system of production.

The method of exchange is a reflex and sequence of the method of production. So long as production is private and individual, exchange must be controlled by the principles that control it under barter: value for value. Before vouchers for labor performed can generally serve as mediums of exchange, barter must cease. Barter cannot cease until production ceases to be private and becomes collective, i. e., co-operative. Vouchers for labor performed, i. e., time money, can be effective only if redeemable by him who issues them and for whom work was done. Consequently, it can be generally effective only in the Co-operative Commonwealth. The road to a rational system of exchange lies via the Co-operative Commonwealth, and not vice versa. On the other hand, the fiat moneyists seem to aim at the Co-operative Commonwealth, but imagine that it can be reached only by first improving the system of exchange. Let the distinction between us be thus sharply defined.

It is a common error that the national ownership of the nation's machinery of production is the finishing touch to the social revolution, and that some other one thing is the start—fiat money, for instance. The fact is that the social revolution must start with the national ownership of the instruments of production. This is demonstrated by the whole course of social evolution. All revolutions are accompanied with shocks, and Socialism may not be an exception to the rule; we may and should be prepared for that. But try to establish a medium of exchange that is based upon future society before that social system is on foot would bring on a crash that may be disastrous.

He who enters the social movement carries his life in his hand. The enemy in power is brutal and criminal, and desperate withal. The social reformer must not imagine it an impossibility that his life may be ended prematurely by felony. But to die by the hand of capital, battling against it, were no disgrace; on the contrary, it would redound to his eternal glory, and the memory of his martyrdom might be the best bequest left to his descendants to guide and fortify them in the conflicts and the trials of the future. But to die, perchance strung to a lamp-post, amid the execrations of those for whom the social reformer labored, but over whose heads his false tactics brought the house down, is, possibly, of all bitter deaths the bitterest. To agitate for money reform before agitating for the reform in the system of production is to invite a social cataclysm that would set men wild; to agitate for the overthrow of capitalism by first nationalizing the instruments of production is to take evolution by the hand, and move forward with no disastrous friction.

DE LEON IN ST. LOUIS.

Address on Socialism Well Received—Fakirs Wild With Rage.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Five hundred workingmen and women turned out on the night of January 23 to listen to a lecture delivered by a pioneer of the American Socialist movement, Comrade Daniel De Leon of New York. Promptly at eight o'clock, Chairman Comrade Billsbarrow called the meeting to order and introduced one of the local comrades, who spoke about ten minutes. Comrade De Leon was then introduced. As he stepped to the front he was greeted with prolonged applause.

De Leon spoke in part as follows: "Under the capitalist system the workingman does not figure as a human being, but merely as an article of merchandise, just as leather, chairs, or pork chops. Workingmen are told of their wages. But what are wages? The word concealed is 'price.' The 'wages' of the workingman stand for the 'price' of the workingman. When the workingman gets as wages $1 a day, it means that the price of the workingman in the labor market is $1 a day. In trying to raise his wages, he is trying to raise his price. Labor being under the capitalist system, an article bought and sold in the market like and alongside of leather, chairs, and pork chops, the 'price' of labor is regulated by the same law that regulates the price of leather, chairs, and pork chops, that is, the law of supply and demand. The larger the supply of pork chops, and the lower the demand, the lower will be the price of pork chops; the lower the supply of pork chops and the larger the demand the higher will be the price. Raise the supply relatively to the demand, and prices will go down; lower the supply relatively to the demand and prices will go up."

De Leon pointed out that under capitalism labor cannot escape the law of prices and while capitalism lasts, the price of labor—wages—can be high only when the supply falls below the demand. He made it plain that under capitalism the supply of labor will ever be in excess of the demand. Improved machinery enables ever fewer men to produce ever more plentiful wealth. The improved machinery displaces labor. Every workingman displaced raises the supply of labor above the demand and lowers prices, the wages of the workingman. Nothing short of the Socialist republic will raise the workingman from a mere article of merchandise to a human being capable of the highest intellectual development.

In a characteristic manner De Leon showed that the Socialist republic must come as a result of the education of the working class, and that the Socialist Labor Party is the only Party which will, in the long run, win the confidence of every honest wage worker.

With official documents, De Leon showed up the ignorance and corruption of the labor fakirs and the Kangaroos, which made the latter wild with rage. One Kangaroo, who is known as Helderbrand, the warship builder, gave a demonstration of his ignorance by asking this question: "Are you acquainted with the political situation in New York? (great laughter)." The answer came as quick as a flash, "Well, I should smile."

The collection amounted to $14.20.

After the meeting Comrade De Leon talked to the section members on party tactics and the general situation in New York.

At half-past one in the morning the comrades went home more firmly convinced than ever before that the tactics of the S. L. P. are the only ones that can bring about the emancipation of the wage slaves.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**52,895**

THE "AVERAGE" DODGE.

On the same day, almost at the same hour, two events took place—one in Philadelphia, the other in New York—that should go far, once for all, to smash into fragments one of the most favorite dodges of capitalist chicanery, —the AVERAGE DODGE.

In Philadelphia, the coal companies submitted a wage statement to the Arbitration Commission. The statement did not specify the earnings of individual miners. It gave the "average" earnings. According to the "average," the miner earned $652.82 a year. On closer inspection it appeared that 496 men figured in this average; that, of this number of men, only 20, or 4 per cent., got the average and more of $652.82; and that 476 men, or 96 per cent., received wages under, away, under that average! That was in Philadelphia.

In New York, Leslie M. Shaw, the Federal Secretary of Treasury, in the course of an enthusiastic pro-tariff address, delivered before the West Side Republicans, took the free traders severely to task for their perversity in refusing to look upon "the United States as a unit." His argument, translated into the vernacular, amounted to this: What of it, if John Doe remains poor under a high tariff? Richard Roe becomes rich by the tariff. John is not the unit, Richard is not the unit. The two together constitute the United States. That is the unit, and that unit, made up of John and Richard, is rich!

Chauncey M. Depew receives, as director on the New York Central Railroad, a salary of $50,000. On the same road, one of Depew's "fellow workingmen," John Jones, toiling on the tracks, receives 75 cents a day. The average wages of these "two workingmen" is $88.87 a day. What a brazenly insidious lie! What an insidiously brazen falsehood! It is the "Average" dodge. It is the identical dodge that underlay both the argumentation of Secretary Shaw and the wage statement of the coal companies. It is the fraud that constitutes the soul of the "statistics of wages" palmed off upon the people by the labor skates, whom the capitalist politicians place in the jobs of "Commissioners of Labor" in the "Labor Bureau" of the land.

As sweet words butter no hardships, neither do "Averages" feed. Yet these "Averages" have, for a while, stunned the mind of the hungry Working Class. But the hard fact of hunger asserts itself; and it, plus the exposure of the "Average" dodge—in which exposure the increasing recklessness of the Artful Dodgers is rendering material aid —cannot long leave the lie unsmashed.

Away with it!

TALKING OUT OF SCHOOL.

At the meeting in Cooper Union, held on the 29th instant by a collection of "distinguished gentlemen" for the purpose of improving the condition of the Filipinos, Prof. Felix Adler stated that "no combination is so hard to break as a combination of philanthropy and selfishness." This is downright "talking out of school."

When the Socialist points out that "charities" are whitened sepulchres, in that they are set on foot by the upholders of the misery-breeding capitalist system, he is forthwith denounced as a "mud-slinger." And from what quarter comes the denunciation? It comes from the quarter of the "combination of philanthropy and selfishness."

When the Socialist tears the mask off the face of the capitalist "charitables," warning the working people that philanthropy means to steal wholesale and return retail, he is forthwith assailed as a "breeder of strife." And from what quarter does th assault proceed? It proceeds from the quarter of the "combination of philanthropy and selfishness."

And so forth and so on.

And now comes Prof. Adler, a gentleman of wide experience on the subject, he being a militant in the "combination of philanthropy and selfishness," and talks out of school. By his combining the words "philanthropy" and "selfishness," he admits that the former does not necessarily exclude the other,—which was known before. When he pronounces the combination as the hardest to break, he, however, does not "talk out of school," except in the sense that he lets out the opinion of his class, to wit, that their compound is the hardest to break,—which is likewise admitted.

With this double "revelation from school," one more policy of the militants in the Labor Movement receives justification. Just is the policy that uncompromisingly assails wrong whatever cloak it wraps itself in. Wise is the policy, that, by constant thumping, undermines the strongest bulwarks of capitalist chicanery.

There is no ill wind but blows good to some one. Ill is the wind that blew the capitalist government of America to the Filipinos; yet good accrues to the Socialist Movement from the same gale in that it brings on the conditions that, unconsciously to themselves, drive the Felix-Adlers to "talk out of school."

ENGINEER DAVIS, SCAPEGOAT.

The scenes about the bedside of Engineer Davis, who is held responsible for the horrible railroad collision at Westfield, N. J., do not convince one that he is to blame for the accident. Why was this man so carefully guarded, even from his own relatives, while the railroad's men were permitted to see him? Why was it that the police, which is noted for its zeal in behalf of capitalist interests—especially in inland cities dependent on the good will of railroads—refused to allow his brothers to talk with him, while they show his wife scant courtesy? Was it because they wished to preserve him from the detrimental physical effects of such interviews? Then why were post-mortem statements wrung from him, amid such dangers?

To all fair-minded men it seems that the railroad company is seeking to escape the blame for reckless management, as shown in the fact that it permitted a swift-flying express on the same track with a crippled local train. To these men it would further appear that it is seeking to escape blame for heating its cars with stoves instead of steam, a fact which added fire to collision and made the event the holocaust that it would not have been were not the stoves in use. To all fair-minded men it will appear as though the accident is traceable to bad conditions arising from reckless management born of a desire for huge dividends. This was the case in the Park avenue tunnel disaster, when Engineer Wisker was made the scapegoat. It is the case now in the Westfield collision, where Engineer Davis is made the scapegoat.

During the month of September, 1902, The People, discussing railroad accidents in this country, published some facts and figures, which are herewith reproduced, as they throw considerable light on the subject under discussion:

"A writer in the Evening Post, commenting on the railway casualties in the United States makes a comparison between the number of passengers killed in this country and the United Kingdom. The results are a bloody indictment of the inefficient and brutal management of American railroads. Here are the figures which, the writer states, are 'as uncompromising and fatal in their significance as a death warrant':

	United Kingdom.	United States.
Passengers killed	None	158
Passengers injured	476	2436
Number of train miles (millions)	220	370
Number of miles of tracks	22,000	208,000
Comparative density of traffic	7	1

"'In other words,' to quote the writer again, 'the train-movement in the United Kingdom is seven times more frequent than in the United States, and yet there was no single passenger killed in a train wreck on the railways of those islands during the year 1901, and we killed 158 in that manner; the tale of the injured, too, is quite as discreditable to us.'

"The writer placed the blame for these accidents on the fact that railroads are operated contrary to methods which experience has demonstrated to be safe and reliable. But he does not give any clew to the reason for the use of such methods, he only contents himself with demanding legal control Another writer, in the American Journal of Sociology, in a consideration of accidents on American railroads, attributes them to the overworking of employees, which he claims is directly traceable to the policy of general managers to reduce operating expenses by increasing labor while keeping wages nominally stationary. This writer shows that, under this policy, the labor of employees in the freight service has been increased one-fifth in seven years. Here, then, we have a reason for the use of bad operating methods and the comparatively greater number of casualties on American railroads."

After reading these facts from capitalist sources, who will believe that Engineer Davis is anything else than a scapegoat?

OUTLAWING THE WORKING CLASS.

At a recent special general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in England, there was a discussion of the Taffe Vale decision. It was admitted at that meeting that the position of trades unionism in that country was in a very serious position. The decision was described as revolutionary. It was the old view that a trade union could not sue or be sued as corporations in the law courts, and that strikes being legal, picketing was also legal providing it was not carried beyond peaceful persuasion. Now it is declared illegal and the trade union engaging in it is held to be liable for damages done and its treasury may thus be raided by its opponents. But the meeting held that the new interpretation would not tend to make strikes fewer or smaller in extent. This means if anything that the English trade unions will practically outlaw themselves by striking.

In this country Judge Morris of the United States Court at Baltimore, has acted along lines that may produce the same results as in the Taffe Vale case. In the suit to enjoin the striking iron moulders of Isaac A. Sheppard & Company, he has ruled that picketing, no matter by what means it is conducted, is illegal if it results in damages to the employers' property. Such damages need not result from violence, but the loss attending the stoppage of the plant struck. Following this decision to its logical conclusion we may soon expect to hear that the striking iron moulders are liable for the damages involved. Then will the trades unionism of this country also be confronted with the same very serious situation that confronts the trades unionism of England.

Whether this follows or not the practical results will be the same. If the striking moulders or other trades unionists persist in strikes that will, through picketing, prove effective they too will practically outlaw themselves. Such a procedure will, in this country, at least, be visited by summary punishment. The same is likely to be the case in Europe. The legality of trades unionism which has cost so many years of hard fighting, imprisonment and sacrifice, will thus be wiped out.

What more than such possibility can the working class expect, when it delegates the interpretation of law to the representatives of the capitalist class, whose interests are opposed to those of the working class? When the working class learns to capture the power to interpret law, as well as make and enforce it, now wielded by the capitalist class, it will not be practically outlawed. That status will then be reserved for the capitalist class.

BACK TO THE COUNTRY!

With the development of capitalist industry there has sprung into existence large and populous cities. Factories, requiring large numbers of men for their operation, destroyed home industry and compelled the abandonment of farm lands, thus concentrating within a small area a large number of workers previously widely scattered. The modern factory system, no longer producing like home industry for the local markets, has reached abroad for foreign markets. In doing so, it has made cities large shipping ports and the centres of transportation, commercial and financial activities that have added immensely to the number of workers compelled to emigrate to and live in them. With the increase of capitalist industry there has gone an increase of urban population of such dimensions as to call attention to the drift of population to the cities.

The growth of cities has given rise to much discussion, even grave alarm, and considerable reaction. Many problems have arisen from it, problems of city finances, policing, housing, transportation, sewerage, health, etc., with the result that many well-meaning persons unfamiliar with their origin have sought to solve them. They have offered remedies, few good, some foolish, all futile, for the cities grow and bring up fresh and greater problems.

In Boston the Fathers' and Mothers' Club, was recently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Hale on one of these problems, with the result that he offered one of these remedies.

Dr. Hale's topic was the evils of child life in great cities, especially in tenement houses, and he said that the herding together of young people in great apartment houses was as "wicked as hell."

"In fifty years," he continued, "there will be, I hope, no great cities, but every one will live in the country."

As a means of realizing this hope the doctor offered the following remedy for the consideration of some millionaire:

"My great experiment in emptying cities would be, if I had a million dollars, the purchase of a large, rough tract of land, to have four-acre lots, and put houses on them, say, to workingmen, not clerks, but the physical workingman who lays pipes and digs gutters, that he might own a house at the end of ten years if he paid so much a month. I would have them out in the country, and I would make the railroad company pay their fare, for why should people pay fares any more than to go in elevators, and I think the day will come when a person's rent will be paid at once, and the man in the suburb will have no carfare to pay."

Leaving aside all considerations of the genesis of cities, what can be said of a man who believes there are laborers with such steady and well-paying jobs that they can purchase a house in ten years, although given a lot and fare free? Who will say that Dr. Hale's hope will ever be realized by such means?

Back to the country! is a cry that will not solve the problem of congested population. Capitalist industry will render it futile. There is but one remedy. Capitalist industry must be made social industry. Under social industry the billions of wealth now taken by the capitalist class in the form of profits can be devoted to the development of more favorable urban conditions and better methods of decentralization.

Whenever war or any form of slaughter and brutality needs defence we may rest assured that there will be some clergyman handy to do the defending. When the Boer war was at its height a leading church dignitary of England sang the praises of Mars in an energetic poem. Recently in Philadelphia a reverend gentleman, addressing a Presbyterian Social Union, asked "What if football does kill?" it is better than having students rotting in college. These strenuous believers in the meek and lowly Christ evidently do not pattern after him. He is a little out of date for them, quite a little.

"New" labor parties by old party politicians will soon be all the rage. In Louisiana, State Senator Robert E. Lee, president of the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council and Republican candidate for congress, and thirty "labor" unions have started an "independent organization," evidently in opposition to the movement initiated by Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, in favor of William R. Hearst. Next thing we may expect to hear is that some Citizens' Union man has formed a new "labor" party in the interests of the Citizens Union. There is only one bona-fide labor party, and that is not new. It's the old reliable Socialist Labor Party. Join it, workingmen; don't be fooled by the counterfeits gotten up in the interests of your masters, the capitalist class.

Just as Secretary Shaw was talking on the necessity of "protecting 'our' people from competition with the product of cheap foreign labor," before the McKinley banquet, the New York Tribune was printing the following:

"MARKET WON BY AMERICAN METHODS.

"Why British Shoe Manufacturers Lost Jamaica.

"Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 29.—In reply to a government inquiry the Chamber of Commerce reports that American boots and shoes outrun those of British manufacture because the orders are filled quicker, the quality and shape are better and the price is cheaper. Americans completely dominate the Jamaican market in these lines. The government's inquiry will result in urgent representation on the subject being made to the British manufacturers."

"The cheap foreign labor" of England cuts no figure with "the cheap foreign labor" of the United States, in Jamaica.

American capital, headed by J. P. Morgan, has purchased the street railways of Holland and will modernize them by introducing electricity. We may look for the modernization of Holland, a la American capital, to a still greater extent, if this beginning pays.

The capitalists of the other European nations object to those of England and Germany being placed in control of Venezuela's imports; hence it looks as if the arbitration were off.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Addresses are wanted of where to learn telegraphy.

O. J. C., WOONSOCKET, R. I.—1st. You tell a distressing story. Connolly, while touring this country, used to fire the shot that "one swallow does not make a summer, altho' one Kangaroo might make a spring." Granting all you say of the S. T. & L. A. local that you speak about, do you think it fair to judge all the other locals by that, when they may be totally ignorant of that one's capers?

2. If you consider the S. L. P. clause, forbidding its members from taking office in a pure and simple union, to be wrong, agitate to have the clause removed. But remember this, the clause might remain even if the Alliance vanished.

G. F. L., RUTLAND, MASS.—Errors and omissions excepted, all communications "On the N. E. C.," published in The Daily, appear in The Weekly.

R. T., NEW YORK.—Look out for these liberal dispensers of the laurel. For an opinion on a book to be worth anything, the opiner must be qualified to judge.

S. S., YONKERS, N. Y.—A Labor Movement, aye, even a reform movement, that sets up a paper, must be ready to encounter a swarm of animalcules thirsting for notoriety, and that will set up a howl against it if not allowed to use its columns.

H. S., ALBANY, N. Y.—Ben Hanford is not class conscious, or, if he is, he is a betrayer of his class. This is the proof: Mitchell said that "no irreconcilable conflict exists between the employer and the employe." Hanford throughout his tour boomed Mitchell. Furthermore: Already there is a talk about the Democratic party's setting up Mitchell for Governor in Illinois, and even for Vice-President. The raw workingman who heard Hanford boom Socialism and boom Mitchell, will naturally support the political candidate Mitchell. Mitchell is a decoy duck for the capitalist class. Hanford is a decoy duck for Mitchell.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice of the legend at the head of this column. No communication will be recognized that has not a bona fide signature and address.

A. W., BOSTON, MASS.—Your condemnation of "enthusiasm" and "zeal" is too sweeping. Your own James R. Lowell said that enthusiasm cannot cling to what is itself unenthusiastic.

D. G. J., NEW YORK.—We have no idea what you mean by "International Socialism." The term has become worse than a cant phrase, it is unmeaning. The latest instance is that of the Chicagoan whose "International Socialism" is municipal ownership a la Glasgow! The absurdity of the thing has reached acme.

"KICK," CHICAGO, ILL.—You size up Dalton wrong, and thereby do injustice to the man's peculiar genius. There is no malice, "temper," or resentment in him, for the simple reason that he is devoid of sentiment. W. S. Dalton is a cold, calm, cool, dispassionate grafter. No worse calamity could befall the Chicago Kangs and Kanglets, personally, than to have Dalton alight, locust-like, upon them. He will pull their legs, all right. When the supply shall have been pulled dry, or they shall have "got onto him," then, coldly, calmly, coolly and dispassionately will he turn his nose to the wind, and scent for carrion elsewhere. For interesting side-light details address Comrade Heymann of this Section.

R. C., CINCINNATI, O.—No. Your reasoning that, the proletariat being robbed, the proletarian may steal, is an immoral notion born of unsound reasoning. The expropriation, that will redress the wrong of capitalism, is the expropriation, not of an individual, but of the capitalist class, not by an individual, but by the working class. Individual expropriation of and by individuals leaves things where they are. Not a step is taken forward. Nay, worse, disorder is introduced, and that sets things back.

F. H. W., NEW YORK.—Drop phrases and take up facts. Do you accept as a fact or do you deny the fact that the Haverhill shoe manufacturers have formed an organization in which they declare: "It is not our intention to fight the labor union. We are practically members of the same union" [the Tobin Union]? If you accept the declaration as a fact, what becomes of your claim that that union, for one, is a bona fide organization of labor?

C. P., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—1. We are informed by the Business Manager that he is at work at the financial statement, pressure of work having kept him from finishing that.

2. The capitalist is needed to-day because he holds the tools without which production can not be carried on. If these tools are held by the people, the capitalist's consent to carry on production becomes unnecessary. The capitalist holds in modern society the position of the highway robber in the woods. The traveler requires and has to pay for the consent of the highway-robber to go through. If the highway-robber is removed, travel becomes free. The capitalist, no more than the highway-robber, is a necessity.

Other questions next week.

J. R. M., FALL RIVER, MASS.—1. The Peter Krapotkin of the "Appeal to the Young" is the same who recently lectured here.

2. By all means, write up that article on "Waste."

A. M., NEW YORK.—Now, be fair. Won't you admit that what you call the "invective in The People" is but a returning as good as is sent this way? Won't you admit the difference lies in that The People, standing on sound ground, has only a sharper thrust and a surer aim?

M. J. J., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Watch the pure and simple trade journals. You will see how Mark Hanna is being boomed by them increasingly. Much may happen between now and next year when the Republican national convention nominates the Republican candidate for President. In the meantime Hanna is being groomed.

E. D. W., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—"Evil things in robes of sorrow" will assail every great movement. They are inevitable ills. They may even be styled tests. Can the movement resist the assault? Then it is fit. If it can not, it is unfit.

R. T. D., SAN DIEGO, CAL.—It is all a matter of diagnosis. Is this a period for reform or is it one for revolution? A revolutionary movement has no business to stop to count the cost.

D. G., NEW YORK.—We don't need the Russian Prof. Borgerowski to tell us that the crises are becoming fewer and further between. The Socialist Labor Party has been saying that right here,—and added that the reason of it is that the evils, that formerly manifested themselves at the periodical occurrences named "crises," are now, to a great extent, occurring right along. The crisis has become permanent. Capitalism has reached the running sore point.

J. H. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The usage of the Socialist Labor Party in cases of resignation is the usage everywhere. Resignation is not final. An officer of the Government may resign. But his resignation may or may not be accepted. If he is liable to impeachment, he may seek to escape impeachment by resigning, and he would succeed if his resignation was accepted. His resignation need not be accepted. If not accepted, he must stand trial. Just so with the members of the S. L. P. If a member, thought to be guilty of conspiring with bodies that make against the emancipation of the working class, resigns and his resignation was accepted, then he, even if guilty, could apply for readmission in some other Section. Accordingly such a member's resignation would not be accepted. He would be tried. If found guilty, he is expelled, and can not re-enter the S. L. P. except by the gates and with the consent of the gates (the Section) that expelled him.

A motion to accept a resignation is exactly like any other motion, subject to all its vicissitudes. It can be amended, laid on the table, committed, etc. Like any other motion, if passed, it can be reconsidered, provided the mover and seconder voted in the affirmative.

R. E., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Why, man, the scandal of the organized scabbery can be proved almost by acclamation.

W. R. M., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—There must be some occult reason why all such critics as you wrap yourselves up in a vapor. One physical link connects the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A.; nay, two, it might be claimed. The first is the constitutional clause that provides for sending an S. L. P. delegation to the national conventions of the S. T. & L. A.; the second is that other constitutional clause that excludes from membership in the S. L. P. officers in the pure and simple unions. Now, say that both links are sundered,—both clauses absolutely repealed. Do you imagine the S. L. P. trades union attitude would thereby be changed in the least? Think it over.

The newspaper press of the country has been throwing up its hat and shouting over the joyful prospects of continued "Prosperity" as shown in the return of export. Perhaps the New York Commercial did not care to disturb their ecstasy, so it printed in a quiet and conspicuous part of its issue of yesterday, the following small, but immensely important item:

"OVERPRODUCTION IS A COMING QUESTION.

"Chief Emery of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce Predicts More Strenuous Rivalry with Great Britain and Germany.

"Washington, Jan. 22.—In his annual review of the foreign commerce of the United States, Frederick Emery, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, says that the reports of consular officers for 1902, 'afford encouragement as to the permanence of the export movement in manufactured goods.'

"Mr. Emery says that the economic movement, with the resulting augmentation of productive energy in the United States, promises to outstrip any possible growth of domestic consumption. When such overproduction occurs, he says, the result will be the same as if our prosperity were checked. In other words, we shall have a surplus of manufactured goods which we must export.

"American goods are still gaining ground abroad, Mr. Emery says. He predicts a more strenuous trade rivalry between the United States and Germany and Great Britain."

The crisis is coming. Capitalistic export will not prevent, but intensify, its coming.

The chain of stores idea is growing. A corporation has been formed at Philadelphia to help the idea along in the drug business. One of its promoters declares that the day of the small drug store is passed. It will not be long before the day of all small stores will be passed. Capital is at work concentrating distribution.

Every S. L. P. man should constitute himself a committee of one to frustrate Tobin's efforts to secure scabs. His success would be an enslavement of the working class in a degree that would be impossible to the capitalists without Tobin's aid.

A large boiler exploded and killed six men and wounded twenty others, in an Alabama foundry. The cause of the accident is unknown. Why not take a cue from the railroads and hold the dead men responsible?

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

Uncle Sam—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the workers represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that the cheaper products are the cheaper becomes the price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to reproduce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes, I see no contradicton in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingmen shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say, first that the price of labor is going down and then to claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right. The trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't.

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would not be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialist says that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just as saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and becoming human enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J.—Remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side, I'll rip you up from another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impertinently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth, because the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueles class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

The judiciary committee of congress is amazing, though stupid. It says no corporation was ever organized for any other purpose than profit. Individual capitalists are in business for their health, according to that view.

The various anti-trust bills have been boiled down by a senate committee headed by Hanna into a measure acceptable to the trusts. That's the fate of all anti-trust measures, sooner or later, generally sooner.

The argument in the injunction proceedings brought by the Glass Blowers' Association against the Jonas Glass Company, that unions are dealers in labor, is well established in the case of Tobin's organization.

The death of Pat Divver removes another "statesman," who was made great and powerful by means of the "rake off." There are many like him left, so he won't be missed.

Brooklyn ministers are blaming Parkhurst for driving Tenderloiners from the Tenderloin over to that borough. They want them driven out; where to, they do not state. Most likely into some other borough, where other ministers will blame them as they are now blaming Parkhurst. And that's what they call "eradicating vice."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.)

How Mark Hanna Uses the "Labor" Press—An Editor's Feeble Answer.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I am sending a marked copy of the Core Makers' National Journal (September issue). The article marked is headed, "National Civic Federation." As the article went entirely against my grain, I sent a reply to the editor of the Journal. As the article in question did not have a signature at the bottom of it, I took it for granted that it was written by the editor of the Journal, and, consequently, I wrote my reply in that strain. Upon this, I received a letter from said editor which I will produce in part as follows: "Your article of November 20 received, and same will be published in December Journal. My purpose in writing is to correct what I consider your wrong impression concerning the article you refer to, and which appeared in our September Journal. It was, no doubt, written by Mr. Ralph Easley, the secretary of the Civic Federation, and has appeared in a number of papers, and the former publisher, Robinson (see postscript) took it up and printed it without any authority from any of us. I have been the editor of the Journal since last May; that is, I did the work for Brother Flaherty, and the said article got in without mine or any one else's consent," etc., etc.

This letter may be published if deemed of sufficient importance. H. U.

Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 18.

P. S.—This Robinson that the editor refers to used to print the Core Makers' Journal. H. U.

(Note.—The marked copy mentioned can be seen in this office. The editor's answer to our correspondent is feeble, to say the least. The publication of the article may be taken as evidence that the "labor" press is subsidized by Hanna.—Ed. People.)

Who Are the Union Wreckers?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Of the arguments advanced against the Socialist Labor Party the one most frequently heard is that we, as individuals and as a party, in principle and in practice, are "union-wreckers," "scabs," etc. Whenever the S. L. P. corners our "tolerant borers from within," they raise a cloud of dust in a wild endeavor to escape the results of their own double-faced policy.

The union wreckers, however, are not in the S. L. P., as the clipping enclosed plainly shows. It is taken from the second quarterly report of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and appears in the Colorado Chronicle of January 14, 1903. The Pierce referred to is an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who was sent to this State to do his best in putting the newly-formed American Labor Union out of business. How he went to work may be gathered from the clipping, which, however, tells only half of the story. Pierce's report would look well alongside, and would, undoubtedly, make some of those who are shouting for the "Socialist" American Labor Union look decidedly blue about the gills.

The strife between the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. developed into such a frightful scandal that the fakirs became frightened and quite lately they came together and organized one trades assembly in Denver out of the several warring bodies. That the bad blood stirred up has not been entirely stilled may be judged by the fact that the report containing the record of the brotherly work of Pierce was published after the so-called reconciliation.

More anon on the subject of the fracas between the "National bodies."

Fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., Jan. 22.

(Enclosure.)

"At the present time, in addition to the employing class, they have three unions (?) of the people that were and are scabbing on them to contend with. These are three of Pierce's pets. Some time in the past it looked as if the Mattress Makers' trouble would be settled, and I believe it would only Pierce stepped in and organized the people that were working in the unfair factory—the people that were scabbing on the Mattress Makers' Union—and gave them a union label. This is one case where we say the union label does not stand for unionism, for it has been turned over to an aggregation of people that were working in an unfair establishment when they were organized. We say the product of the Kindel Mattress Factory is still unfair, and we ask the believers in unionism to treat it as such."

The Economic Movement.

To The Daily and Weekly People—It is perhaps not unnatural that some Socialists favor the abandoning of the Party's efforts at furthering the momentary interests of the working class through the economic movement. Pure and simple trades unionism, pursuing the tactics it does, and led by the fakir brigade, is certainly a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. But because of pure and simple corruption and impotence is a Socialist justified in saying, "Why bother with economic effort at all?" Those who take this attitude usually clinch, or think they clinch, their argument by asserting that no economic movement can avail in view of the trust. The trust, they say, has settled the union problem.

Those who argue this are superficial thinkers and observers. They are akin to those who affirm that the trust eliminates the panic, whereas, under capitalist development it is a truism that the trust not only does not eliminate the panic, but, on the contrary tends to make panic conditions permanent.

So long as machinery does not entirely eliminate the worker, the capitalist class will resort to some sort of agency to hoodwink him, and all the better for that purpose is an organization that seemingly springs from the worker's own loins. That pure and simple unionism is yet a factor in capitalist exploitation of the worker, is evidenced by the Gomperses in the Civic Federation. If pure and simple trades unionism, despite trustification, is of such great service to capitalism, is it not logical to hold that genuine trades unionism would be as beneficial to the working class?

But whether it would or no, the S. L. P. cannot divorce itself from the economic movement of the workers, for the reason that the economic movement is part and parcel of the class struggle. To hold to the contrary is as illogical as to hold that because the workers do not intelligently wield the ballot in their own behalf therefore the ballot is an impotent weapon. True, the S. L. P. could keep aloof from the economic movement and still take a critical position in regard to pure and simple duplicity; but of what force would such criticism be?

It was a wise move when the Party set up the S. T. & L. A., not only as an example of true unionism, but for the purpose of providing a standard around which the workers aroused to class consciousness might rally. The S. T. & L. A. is a storm centre from which the Party can launch thunderbolts against the fakirs, instead of remaining silent when they retort to our criticism: "What better have you to offer?" How else could we to-day so effectively get at Tobin's dupes than through the agency of the S. T. & L. A.?

It may be that in the future the trades unions of capitalism will be organized and incorporated, and coupled with compulsory arbitration, wage agreements and other "labor" laws, recognizing only organized labor; but even this could not render null the work of the S. T. & L. A. Under such conditions we would rejoice in the epithet of "Scab"!

As the workers resort more and more to the ballot it is not unlikely that the labor lieutenants of capital will become more pronounced as political lieutenants as well. Should we then in the face of union labor and "Socialist" parties, decry the political movement of the S. L. P. as vain? Not much!

From the beginning of the proletarian development, the great difficulty has been to awaken the worker to a realization of who is the enemy. With its birth the proletariat began its struggle with the capitalist class. But the capitalist was even able to dissipate the proletariat effort. As in the early development of the struggle, the worker, instead of attacking capitalist conditions of production, sought to smash the instruments of production themselves; destroyed imported wares and fired factories, so to-day as trust busters and anti-trust busters and in the conflict of rival coal barons we find the worker still fighting the enemy of his own enemy. While the worker can be marshalled on the economic field in the interests of rival capitalists—when his bread and butter seems to be right in front of his nose—who can hope to marshall him on the political field in his own behalf?

Set by the ears by capitalist newspapers, politicians, professors, preachers and labor fakirs the worker's conduct is hardly to be wondered at. But the agencies by which capitalism endeavors to keep itself in the saddle can also be used toward its overthrow. The S. L. P. has its own press and it does not want the services of the capitalist politicians, professors, preachers or labor fakirs. But it does want, and it must have, control of the economic efforts of the workers, and for the reason that even under pure and simple corruption the rank and file, blind though they be, are animated by the hostile antagonism existing between themselves and their exploiters. On then with the new trades unionism—the uncompromising S. T. & L. A. J. H.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 26.

Hanna's "Socialists" Nominate His Man for Mayor.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The so-called "Socialist" party held its city convention in this city last night. The chairman of the evening was Kangaroo Bandlow. The convention was a very tame affair. The resolutions were all printed beforehand in the Citizen office, with some facts clipped from S. L. P. literature and platform.

In nominating their ticket the convention had the hardest kind of work to fill it. Nicholas Geiger (Kang.), wanted to know if candidates had to be members of the organization six months before they could be nominated for political office. The S. L. P. constitution provides a member must be at least a paid up member for one year and they wish to imitate the S. L. P. as much as possible. The chairman, Bandlow, decided it was not necessary to be a member of the organization six months else they could not find material to fill the ticket. How ridiculous it would look, a party with an official standing, not having members enough to fill the ticket for a municipal campaign!

Bandlow was called upon for a speech but seeing one or two of the red button brigade present he refrained from doing so, for fear of questions from members of the immortal S. L. P. August Ruedy made a few remarks about the "Socialists" big vote and said the working class are too ignorant to understand Socialism, therefore, the middle class is necessary to their movement to help get votes. This was applauded by a man named Webster, who last fall undertook to speak from a S. L. P. platform while the S. L. P. were holding a meeting, and was pushed off by the writer who was acting as chairman at said meeting. This Webster is a middle class contractor and an all-round freak.

Then Nicholas Geiger, the man who was lecturing last fall for the "Socialist" party, at so much per lecture, a former worker of the Carriage Workers' Union of this city, pretended to be a blacklisted member of such organization, spoke. The facts in his case are these: The man has a great dislike for work and would rather sponge on the poor deluded dupes of the "Socialist" party by lecturing. The comrades must know that he is foxy and has read and studied the literature of the S. L. P.; especially, "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution?" and various other pamphlets, and can use S. L. P. phrases to the queen's taste. Well, altogether, he made a good S. L. P. speech.

Harry Thomas, the carpenter, a poor martyr for labor at $25 per week received from the pure and simplers of this city, was nominated for mayor. This is the same Harry Thomas I referred to last fall in a letter printed in The People—this same Harry Thomas, business agent of the United Trades and Labor Council, signed a recommendation to that organization, advocating the extension of street railway franchises, I think it was unto 1914.

Kangaroo Bandlow, who was at one time a bartender slinging beer, now a labor leader and so-called Socialist, was prevailed upon, with a man named Scheuses to luvestigate the books of the street railways to see how much it cost to carry passengers. They came to the conclusion that it cast two and some fractions of a cent to carry every passenger.

Nothing but contempt is heard for Bandlow wherever you go, except in the "Socialist" party. Even Tom L. Johnson, with his three-cent fare and single tax humbug, sent for this deluded dupe, prevailing upon him not to render such a recommendation as it would take away Tom's only hold, three-cent fare issue. Do you notice the fine Italian hand of Mark Hanna, street magnate? Everybody knows it takes fine expert accountants to go through the books of such a gigantic corporation with millions back of it.

Bandlow is known as the little old man of the sea. His time is nearly finished. He is senile and, no doubt, is used, with Max S. Hayes, as one of Hanna's lieutenants of labor.

James Matthews.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 23.

An Honest Social Democrat Admits His Party's Corruption, But Says It's Compromise "With Logic to It."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last Sunday I had the pleasure of meeting a Kangaroo of the latest variety. The gentleman's name is Lapidus. He travels, canvassing for a Jewish publication, the Zukunft (the Future).

Lapidus wanted to stuff me with the idea that the publication is an "important" journal. It took about two minutes to see that it is a Kangaroo publication, with Harry Korcowinski's Garment Workers' label advertisement on the last page. He insisted that there are two or three members of the S. L. P. who are also members of the organization that publishes the Zukunft. I wish some Jewish comrade would inform me through The People if this is so. The information will do good to other Jewish members in the country.

I said the Kangaroo was of the latest variety, for, it is the first genuine Kang that did not deny the crookedness of his party. He did not say his party was crooked or corrupt, he called it "compromise." "That compromise is not so black as De Leon paints it. There is some logic to it," said this Kangaroo. He told me of one Louis Miller, who advocated in their Jewish paper the following: "Suppose we (the Social Democrats) make up with either of the old parties at a certain election that we put up no mayor and they no assemblymen in certain districts; of course, we should have no chance of electing a mayor and we would lose nothing, but, if we elected several assemblymen, once elected they will be elected again. Next year we need not make our compromise with the old parties, we can then go independent." "Of course," says my Kangy, "I don't believe in going so far, yet there is logic to it."

To hear these words from the mouth of one who compose the aggregation of freaks called the Social Democratic party, is a treat. He asked about the Kangs in Peekskill. I told him all about them. I showed him the rottenness of the Kangs here by showing him copies of the Peekskill News, showing Democratic party going hand in hand with them. "Oh," he said, "it is simply a difference of opinion, you call it rottenness, we call it 'compromise.'" The first honest Kang I came across.

Charles Zolet.

Peekskill, N. Y., Jan. 28.

The Obstacles to Socialism.

To The Daily and Weekly People—I enclose subscription. I would help more if I could, but in using my privilege of free speech lately I have found that a man needs to have independent means, if he would work openly for Socialism; if he is poor and dependent on the crumbs and the bones that are thrown to him by the "chosen ones," he must be thankful that he is allowed to live. And again, what a mountain the workers for the great cause have to surmount—in the form of wilful ignorance and blindness!

How do they make you feel, when you have talked to men for an hour, explaining and comparing, and laying bare facts, until they lie in the full sunlight of reason, perfectly plain to all sane minds—and then, after all, have a man tell you that he thinks the moneybag holder is entitled to a share of labors' earnings; you ask him why and he says because they furnish work to us! If there are many such blind fools—then, God help us all, for we will surely become serfs. Such men as these, are the evaporated grease that clog the wheels in the machine of human progress; they are the spikes in the club of the capitalist.

Tell me how I can help you, and still live on the "charity" of my "benefactor," viz., the capitalist, who graciously allows me to make money for him.

Yours for earnestness,
C. W. L.

Stonington, Conn., Jan. 21.

"A Few Suggestions."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—After it was known that Connolly would fill dates in Colorado set by the Colorado S. E. C. the comrades "front dressed" their ranks and proceeded to carry out the programme laid out by their S. E. C. (which they did very well under the circumstances.) It was found that Connolly would be compelled to double from the eastern portion of the State to the western and back again, a distance of 760 miles.

Again the S. E. C. did not receive word in time to arrange as large a tour for Connolly in this State as they undoubtedly would have done. They did not have time to send their printing order to the Labor News Company, the advertising for Connolly's meetings in this State with the few dates being quite an item.

In California I understand Connolly worked from north to south and left Los Angeles for the East via the Santa Fe system. One can buy a 1000-mile ticket in California for $25, allowing stopovers and good for at least six months. Providing Connolly had bought one in California, he could have used it from the time he entered the State until he left. He could have come back north from Los Angeles and East by way of the Central Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande. A mileage ticket bought in Salt Lake is good on the Rio Grande Western and Denver Rio Grande, from Salt Lake to Denver.

I do not expect an intelligent man or an intelligent set of men who lay out a programme and carry it through, will ever be able or attempt to say, "Nothing can be added to what we have said and done." The management by the N. E. C. of the Connolly tour from the knowledge I have of it, was, under the circumstances, creditable. But I hold, with the added experience, the next tour of its kind can be more perfected than the one that preceded it. Economy is one of the main points to be kept in view in carrying on the propaganda of the S. L. P.

This may appear to be a criticism of the N. E. C. in conducting the Connolly tour. It is not meant as such. I want it understood as "A Few Suggestions" to have the chaff threshed out of it and draw further suggestions from the comrades throughout the United States and Canada. Again it will bring out in a clearer light the suggestions that will follow.

When the N. E. C. undertakes sending out another man to tour the country in the manner Connolly did, I would suggest they call upon the S. E. C.'s for all data relative to transportation, etc., pertaining to their respective States; that the N. E. C. in arranging next tour procure printing orders for advertising of meetings from the different S. E. C.'s, giving the S. E. C.'s time to send their orders East and receive them in due time to bill their respective localities. The Labor News Company would be advised of the amount of printing necessary before setting up, thereby eliminating waste and procuring more of a surplus than they would otherwise, also saving setting up the second time. The returns to the New York Labor News Company would further enhance its power as a working class publishing establishment. I am almost sure the amount of printed matter for the different meetings under these circumstances would be greater than if done in their own localities and be more reasonable.

It is the duty of the comrades of the S. L. P. to place these facts relative to their localities before the N. E. C. on a matter of this kind in their entirety when called upon to do so, and further suggest the best way of getting results in their localities.

The N. E. C. could then act more intelligently in the matter. I do not care with what amount of zeal the N. E. C. shall take hold of this matter in the future, if the S. E. C.'s do not acquaint the N. E. C. with these local conditions, it will not be able to accomplish what it sets out to do as well as it could.

I do not overlook the fact that the N. E. C. was very busy during the last New York State campaign, not only with the enemies from without, but those who were once within.

With small amount of concrete knowledge they possessed relative to detail affairs in this "wild and wooly West," I must repeat they carried on the tour in a creditable manner. But we must not stop here, the next one must far surpass the one that preceded it. But remember, comrades, the N. E. C. must have more data, as before stated. I would further suggest that the N. E. C. give the S. E. C.'s more time for the arrangement of the meetings with the sections in their respective States.

I know these suggestions will be accepted for what they are worth. I am sure the comrades will admit that in order to accomplish anything we must adopt a method. When we adopt one and find the flaws in it through a practice test, we are compelled to make it more perfect. Just the reading of these suggestions will not amount to anything unless it produces some kind of action relative to the suggestions put forth.

Pueblo, Col., Jan. 19. J. J. J.

SPECIAL FUND

As per circular letter September 3, 1901:

Previously acknowledged	$6857.69
Section Santa Clara Co., Cal.	2.25
J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
Section Milford, Conn.	9.00
Scandinavian So. Club, Boston	25.00
Section Baltimore, Md.	5.00
E. Paul, Vancouver, B. C.	.50
W. Turner, Winnipeg, Can.	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	4.00
H. Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn.	1.00
H. Seitz, city	3.00
Sympathizer, left in office Saturday	1.00
Total	$6911.44

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

A new Richmond shows on The Monthly People field this week in the person of Paul Noffke of Holyoke, Mass., a young man who is ambitious to win the scholarship in the Waldo Typewriting School. He sends us 136 subscribers to The Monthly, and although Comrade Adam Marx has 270 to his credit for the month, the fact that he generously waived his right to the prize gives the books and a year's subscription to The Daily People to the new worker in Holyoke. Comrade Marx writes that he has not finished his work yet, and that we may expect an additional number of new names from him.

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During the past week we have received 549 new subscribers to The Monthly People. This is almost the record for a single week, and shows that the comrades realize the value of the new publication. The new subs were sent in by the following comrades:

Paul Noffke, Holyoke, Mass.	136
Adam Marx, New London, Conn.	70
W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.	34
C. Menne, Allegheny, Pa.	25
G. Rosch, N. Adams, Mass.	23
Carl Schluter, Boston, Mass.	22
F. Haman, San Jose, Cal.	20
C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash.	15
John Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	14
A. O. Warrington, Stockton, Cal.	13
J. Goldman, Hackensack, N. J.	12
E. Singerwald, S. Norwalk, Conn.	12
Charles Pollard, San Antonio, Tex.	11
F. Bohmback, Boston, Mass.	11
W. J. Jetty, Providence, R. I.	10
Knut Hellberg, Somerville, Mass.	10
G. Reichenbach, Rockville, Conn.	10
Ira L. Hunter, Marion, Ind.	10
J. D. Weinstein, Cleveland, O.	10
J. B. Flynn, Washington, D. C.	10
Martin Spahr, S. Norwalk, Conn.	10
James Lawry, W. Homestead, Pa.	10
S. A. Knight, Pueblo, Col.	10
Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O.	10
Scattering	91

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The 452 subscriptions sent in the preceding week came from the following:

Adam Marx, New London, Conn.	50
W. S. Patterson, Buffalo, N. Y.	39
F. Herz, Providence, R. I.	20
J. A. Youngdam, Needham, Mass.	20
"Big Four," Indianapolis, Ind.	18
J. Cunningham, Medley, Mass.	15
P. Brouillet, Gardner, Mass.	15
Otto Justh, San Francisco, Cal.	12
W. H. Walker, Seattle, Wash.	11
Various comrades, Buffalo, N. Y.	11
R. H. Skeggs, Grand Junction, Col.	11
Stephen Bailey, Delta, Col.	10
F. W. Greene, Utica, N. Y.	10
E. Keen, Batavia, N. Y.	10
F. E. Storeer, Norwich, Ont., Can.	10
J. Goldman, Hackensack, N. J.	10
Unknown, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
R. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	10
E. Halpin, Steubenville, O.	10
R. W. Eagan, New Britain, Conn.	10
Mrs. D. W. Harner, Phoenix, Ariz.	10
J. V. Kendall, San Antonio, Tex.	10
Scattering	120

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The Monthly People for February will contain an article by Comrade De Leon on "Money," which shows up the fallacies of the free silverites; a lecture by Ferdinand Lassalle on "Morality and Class Rule," and the reproduction of Creelman's interview with De Leon on the results of last campaign. This latter article is republished at request of comrades from all sections of the country. The Monthly for February will appear next week and orders should be sent in at once for extra copies or bundles. They will be filed and filled on day of publication.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The latter part of the week we will fill orders for "Two Pages from Roman History." A delay at the bindery prevents us from furnishing the new book with the first of the week as expected. "Socialism and Anarchism" will appear about the same time.

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The assembly district organizations of New York city have begun a campaign of literature preparatory for next fall's work. They buy assorted leaflets, of which we carry in stock over two dozen, put them up in packages containing one of each kind, and sell them for 5 cents a package to the comrades, who in turn, sell them to sympathizers and friends. This method is one of the best for getting our literature into the hands of the voters. Our offer of the leaflets in bundles of 100, assorted, enables each section to carry on this work, no matter how small that section may be. Good results must certainly follow the systematic distribution of leaflets. The winter season is the time for reading. When warm weather comes the workers, penned up in factories and workshops all day, do not feel inclined to stay at home and read.

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We call the attention of all to the opportunity offorded to secure a copy of Lissagarey's "History of the Commune of 1871," and at the same time build up the circulation of The Weekly People. Send coupons and lists in as rapidly as possible, as the offer may be withdrawn at any time, as it is for a limited period only. Then Lissagarey will sell as formerly at $1.

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The publications of the Labor News Company for the first month of 1903 are: "The Mark," 32 pages, 5 cents; "Two Pages from Roman History," 96 pages, 15 cents; "Socialism and Anarchism," 64 pages, 5 cents; and the leaflets, "Union Wreckers," "Uncle Sam on the Militia," "The Industrial Crisis," "Historic Mission of the Working Class" and "Old and New Trades Unions." We will sell the bunch for 25 cents, postpaid.

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February's publications will include "Erin's Hope," and "The Religion of Capital," both out of print, and a pamphlet on "Money," by Comrade De Leon. These will be published in the new "Buzz Saw Series," 64 page booklets, 3x5 inches. If you want cheap literature, and can dispose of it, we can turn it out for the thousands.

Baer has discovered still another reason for the coal shortage. This time it is poor terminal facilities. God in His infinite wisdom certainly has endowed Baer with enough reasons, no matter what may be said of his reasoning.

Monthly People

TEN CENTS A YEAR

Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the Seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscriptions to Party papers and disposing of Party literature.

In addition, a comrade offers a free and complete course in typewriting, at the Waldo Typewriting Company's establishment, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, to any one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between the first day of January and first day of March, 1903, both days inclusive. Subscriptions reaching the People office before January 1 and after March 1, 1903, are not within the scope of this offer. The winner may assign, sell or transfer the prize here offered to any person.

A Colorado sympathizer will pay for one year's subscription to the Daily People, to be given to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers to the Monthly People from the State of Colorado, between January 10 and February 10, 1903, both dates inclusive.

Subscription Blank

NO ACCOUNTS OPENED.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

D te.....1902

Manager Monthly People:
2 to 6 New Reade St.
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Send the Monthly People for one year to the subscribers whose names and addresses are given below.

Amount enclosed, $.....

NAME	ADDRESS

Signed.....Agent.

Agents Address.....

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The Times says there is no need of using dummies in order to reduce taxes. There are obliging brokers and equally obliging banking institutions to assist in the task. All of which goes to prove that capitalism finds nothing dishonorable about anything profitable.

COMRADES!

Patronize those who patronize your organ, The Daily People. Whenever you have a purchase to make, give the preference to the firms using the Daily People's advertising columns. And don't forget to mention the paper when making the purchase.

LABOR LIBRARY LEAFLETS

New Publications on Timely Topics issued by the Labor News Co.

Uncle Sam on the Militia
Union Wreckers
The Industrial Crisis
Historic Mission of the Working Class

IN BUNDLES OF 100 FOR 15 CENTS
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EVERY COMRADE SHOULD HAVE A SUPPLY

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2 New Reade Street, New York City

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held January 30 at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. Absent Hammer and Forbes. R. Katz was elected recording secretary pro tem. The financial report for the two weeks ending January 24, showed receipts $80.96; expenditures $46.20.

The editor of The People was present and reported in detail about his recent tour through the Middle West. The report, added to by letters from some of the points touched, showed that the tour had been highly successful from a propagandistic point of view. The receipts for the tour were from: Section Cleveland, O., $18.25; Section Detroit, Mich, $16; Section Chicago, Ill., $16; Illinois S. E. C., $9; Section Milwaukee, Wis., $16; St. Louis, Mo., $16; Section Indianapolis, Ind., $14; Section Louisville, Ky., $16; Section Allegheny County, Pa., $20; a total of $141.25. The total expenditures for wages, hotel, railroad fare, telegrams, etc., were $165.25.

A committee of the Excelsior Literary Society appeared and requested publication of a call for aid in fighting the little Kangs who are seeking to destroy the organization by court proceedings. Request granted.

Communications: From Connecticut S. E. C., submitting copy of state by-laws for approval. Referred to sub-committee to report at next meeting. From Rhode Island S. E. C., inquiring about the origin of a rumor that James P. Reid had been expelled from the Party by Section Philadelphia. The secretary reported to have written to Philadelphia upon receipt of the letter from Rhode Island, in quest of information. Letters from Philadelphia were then read, showing that James P. Reid had not transferred to Section Philadelphia, while domiciled in that city, and could not, for that reason, have been expelled by that section. That the aforesaid rumor probably originated through a report made to W. L. Brower by the organizer of Section Philadelphia that several Rhode Island men now in Philadelphia, among them James P. Reid, had joined the bogus section set up in opposition to Section Philadelphia by the "logical centerites" of Pittsburg. Section Philadelphia promised to make further investigation and ascertain whether James P. Reid had joined that organization. Resolved to send copy of the Philadelphia letter to Rhode Island S. E. C. From Section St. Paul, Minn., reporting election of officers and enrollment in Daily People Auxiliary League. From Section Los Angeles County, Cal., reporting expulsion of H. Fishback for insubordination. From California S. E. C., reporting enrollment of members at large in Daily People Auxiliary League, also in reference to steps taken to reorganize San Francisco. From Long Island City, N. Y., reporting work done among enrolled voters preparatory to formation of a section.

The secretary submitted draft of the call ordered at last meeting to solicite aid for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. The draft was approved and ordered sent to the sections.

Election of officers was reported by Sections Hartford, Conn.; Fall River, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Worcester, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Marion, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; Roanoke, Va.; Albany Co., N. Y.; Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Passaic Co., N. J.; Monroe Co., N. Y.

Election of new State Executive Committees reported from Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Lead, S. D., sent application for charter, which was granted.

Rudolph Katz,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held at London, Ont., January 26, with Comrade C. Corbin in the chair, and Comrade Bryce absent and excused.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read.

Communications—From Section Winnipeg, annual financial statement of section, also officers elected for ensuing term, etc. Left in hands of secretary to reply. From Brantford, relative to British Columbia by-election, read and filed. From Hamilton, dues stamps, election of officers, also bearing on the conduct of some of the members. The secretary was instructed to answer this communication stating the opinion of the N. E. C. in the matter. From Du Vernet, Ferguson & Jones, solicitors, Toronto, again asking payment of the bill submitted by Farmer & Gould of Hamilton. The N. E. C. decided to write inquiring if there are any more bills bearing on this case.

The secretary was empowered to procure stationery and present bill at next meeting.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to change the day of meeting to alternate Fridays, commencing February 6, 1903.

Philip Courtenay,
Recording Secretary.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

The next meeting of the section will be held in Florence Parlors this Saturday evening, February 7. Every comrade should be present.

This Sunday, February 8, at 3 p. m., Comrade L. M. Gordon will speak at the Labor Lyceum in Florence Parlors. His subject will be "The Class Struggle." The usual general discussion will follow.

The debate on Socialism between Comrade B. Reinstein and J. C. Cook, will be held at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday, February 15. For further particulars see the other notice.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Michigan will hold a convention on Saturday, February 14, 8 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, Detroit.

Nominations will be made for the spring State election, as follows::

Two Regents of the University.
A Judge of the Supreme Court.

State Executive Committee.
Melko Meyer, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR LITERARY SOCIETY APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

To the Members and Friends of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

We, the Excelsior Literary Society, find ourselves compelled to appeal to your feeling of solidarity and to ask your assistance in a legal fight which has been forced upon us because of our loyalty to the Socialist Labor Party. In order to explain clearly all the circumstances, we beg briefly to unfold to you the nature of our organization, and of the fight in which we are now engaged.

The Excelsior Literary Society was organized in 1897, as an educational organization for young workingmen. It took us but a short time to realize that such an organization should have as its salient mission the education of the public—the working class public—in the principles of Socialism, and teach them how to fight for those principles.

Having made that its mission, the Excelsior Literary Society was soon found enlisted in the ranks of the Army of the Revolutionary Proletarit—the Socialist Labor Party.

We were in that way identified with the S. L. P., not only the propagation of the Party's principles, but also, in the experience the Party has since gone through. Every important event in the Socialist Labor Party found a strong reflection within the Excelsior Literary Society.

Such was particularly the case during the "Volkszeitung-Tammany Revolution" of 1899, and also during the Siff-Pierce conspiracy of 1902.

Though at times seriously hampered by hostile elements within the organization, the Excelsior Literary Society has rendered valuable service to the Socialist Labor Party.

We maintain elegant club rooms at 235 East Broadway, which have always served as S. L. P. headquarters for the Lower East Side. We have a library with Socialist and other literature on hand.

During political campaigns the S. L. P. propaganda on the East Side is carried on principally by the E. L. S. The existence of the Ninth Congressional District organization in congressional campaigns has been made possible principally through the efforts of the E. L. S.

During the winter months Socialist lectures are given weekly in our rooms free to the public.

We contributed $150 towards the establishment of The Daily People, and $2 a week besides, towards its maintenance.

That work came to a sudden halt last October by the order of Justice Leventritt.

Let no one imagine, however, that the prohibitory order of that capitalistic justice was issued on behalf of any capitalistic individual or individuals who are known to be frank and outspoken enemies of the Socialist Movement.

No such thing happened in our case.

The injunction order, forbidding us from assisting the S. L. P. in its campaign work was issued by the judge upon the petition of "Socialists" (save the mark).

These "Socialists" were led on in that outrageous injunction scandal by people who but three years ago had most vigorously condemned the Kangaroos for obtaining from the courts an injunction against the national officers of the S. L. P.

The petitioners for the injunction against the Excelsior Literary Society were a number of people who were suspended from the E. L. S. as soon as they made an attempt at a coup d'etat and tried to repudiate the S. L. P., thereby violating our constitution, which makes it an irrevocable obligation upon the E. L. S. to render all possible aid and support to the Socialist Labor Party.

Of course, we at once engaged counsel to look after our interests.

The decision of the court was expected to be handed down while the campaign was still on, but it was not given before sometime after the elections. Naturally, the injunction order interferred considerably with the Socialist campaign work on the East Side.

When the decision of the court finally reached us, we found that the society had not been deprived of any of its rights, but in his infinite wisdom, the learned judge thought it wise, just and honorable, to deprive a number of our members—those who were previously enjoined—of some of their inherent membership rights. We would not yield to that arbitrary decision of the court, and we appealed to a higher court. We had hardly recovered from the astonishment caused by the strange decision, when another surprise was sprung upon us.

Our friends, the enemies, allege to have made a remarkable discovery. They assert that our enjoined comrades have ignored the injunction. The tender feelings of these degenerates revolted against such an outrage; their delicate hearts nearly broke with grief at the fact, as they declare, that his honor's authority has not been accepted with love and admiration. They came to rescue the court from such a terrible state of affairs.

They singled out Comrades J. M. Harkow, George Abelson and Louis Pomeranz, and charged them with violating the injunction.

The accused were adjudged to pay a fine of $50 each—just as in Volkszeitung days.

We again appealed and expect either to win the case entirely, or reduce the three individual fines to one collective fine of $50.

Comrades, we have already spent over $300; the fight must be carried on to a finish, and more funds are required; we therefore appeal to you for assistance.

Everyone with open eyes can easily see that the charge of contempt has absolutely no bearing upon the main issue—our right to support the S. L. P. That issue has already been decided by the court in our favor, and the result of the contempt proceedings, whatever it may be, cannot charge it.

It is therefore quite clear that the contempt charge is nothing but a piece of malice and vindictiveness. That is made clear not only by the acts of the protectors of the authority of the capitalist court, but more especially by their language. They openly declare that they expect the fines not to be paid and that they would then have a chance to throw our adjudged members into prison. Their excuse for such rascality is "To show the world what De Leonism leads to."

Could rascality be driven to any further extreme?

Comrades, we ask you to pause here for a while and reflect.

Consider, that even a government of a State often finds it beyond the limits of propriety to imprison an unpleasant political adversary, and prefers to request or order him to leave the country.

Consider, that in the course of the history of the Socialist Movement many serious conflicts have taken place in our ranks, our opponents often went to extremities, as did the "V. Z.," but never has any one attempted to deprive his opponent of his personal liberties or otherwise do him personal injury; consider, that amongst civilized people, a political battle is not a personal battle, and that no decent man will lay a finger upon his fellowman because of his difference in political views; consider, that at the time the Savior Pierce perpetrated his outrage upon the Party, Ephraim Siff, the "Apostle of the Latter Day Saints," distinguished himself by an unsuccessful attempt to deprive a fellow member of the S. L. P. and his family of their bread and butter, for no other reason than that that member was, unlike Siff, loyal to the S. L. P.; consider, that this same Siff was the bondsman for those people who asked the court to prohibit us from supporting the S. L. P. Consider all that, and you will have a good idea of the situation in which we are now placed; you will then see that we have here to deal with an outrageous conspiracy to throttle the Socialist Movement—a conspiracy which was conceived in viciousness and is being executed in criminality.

We have now to fight for a double cause: not only to defend our movement from its enemies, but also, and perhaps principally, to defend ourselves from the danger of being torn away from our families, our homes, our daily associations and thrown into a dungeon, because we dare now to hold the same political views which were held by our present enemies a year or two ago.

Comrades, we must carry on this fight till the bitter end, and if we should lose we want to lose it fighting and not by meekly yielding to the enemy. In order to continue this fight we are in need of three things: Money, Money and Money!

The fight is yours no less than ours. We are fighting with all the strength at our command, but we need help, and appeal to you for the same.

We hope you will respond speedily.

Send all contributions to L. Abelson, 2-4-6 New Reade street, New York.

EXCELSIOR LITERARY SOCIETY DEFENSE FUND.

S. Goldstein, New York	$ .50
H. Mahland, New York	1.00
J. E., Brooklyn	.50
J. M. Harkow, Brooklyn	5.00
M. Trochman, New York	.50
H. Greenfield, New York	1.00
B. Chisels, New York	.50
George Abelson, New York	1.00
E. Polster, New York	1.00
W. Selikovith, New York	1.00
Rosenblatt, New York	1.00
Louis Kupfer, New York	1.00
Max Kupfer, New York	1.00
J. M. Singer, New York	1.00
Rabinowitz, New York	2.00
Tenenbaum, New York	1.00
Whitelaw, New York	.50
Spilker, New York	.50
A. S., New York	2.00
Total	$22.00

L. Abelson, Secretary,
2-6 New Reade, street, New York.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Since the last acknowledgments of the D. P. A. L., there have been four new enrollments, namely, Section San Antonio, Tex.; Section Indianapolis, Ind.; Section St. Paul, Minn., and the Socialist Labor Club of Brooklyn, N. Y. Other enrollments have been reported, as for instance a number of members at large of the S. L. P. of California, who will enroll with $3 per week, but on these no payment has been made as yet.

In the last acknowledgments, published in The Weekly People of January 24, a typographical error crept into the last item and made the contribution of J. C. Anderson, Valdez, Alaska, appear at $4; it should have been $40, but the total then given, $184.65, is correct.

The receipts of the League, since the last acknowledgments, have been as follows:

Scandinavian Section, Br. 1, N. Y.	$ 9.00
Section Richmond, Va.	5.00
23d A. D., N. Y.	6.00
35th A. D., N. Y.	3.15
Section Winnipeg, Canada	4.00
Section San Antonio, Texas	1.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.	2.00
H. Blyn, N. Y. city	5.00
H. A. Schoeps, Union Hill, N. J.	1.00
Section North Hudson, N.	1.00
Section Seattle, Wash.	7.50
Section Roanoke, Va.	4.00
Section St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
16th A. D., N. Y.	4.00
Section New Britain, Conn.	15.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio.	9.65
8th-12th A. D.'s, N. Y.	2.50
Section Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Section Houston, Texas	7.25
Los Angeles Daily People League	5.00
Section Union County, N. J.	25.00
19th-21st A. D.'s, N. Y.	4.00
Herman Mittelberg, N. Y. city	4.00
Socialist Labor Club, Brooklyn	4.00
August Gillhaus, N. Y. city	1.00
11th-13th A. D.'s, N. Y. city	1.00
Julius Hammer, N. Y. city	7.00
Total	$ 159.05
Previously acknowledged	2370.38
Grand total	$2529.43

Henry Kuhn,
Treasurer, D. P. A. L.

NOTICE TO ST. LOUIS READERS.

Section St. Louis will hold agitation meetings during February, March and April as follows:

North St. Louis, at Benton Hall, Fourteenth and Benton streets, every first and third Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

South St. Louis, at Dewey Hall, Broadway and Shenandoah streets, every second and fourth Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Wage workers invited. Admission free.

TO THE LADIES' TAILORS OF AMERICA.

Comrades! You are requested to keep away from the firm of Charles Schmidt, Steward building, Chicago, Ill. The tailors working in that place are still on strike. In complying with the above request you will avoid the necessity of going there on an errand fruitless to yourselves and harmful to our trade.

For the Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York L. A., 390.

A. Francis, Organizer.

N. J. CONVENTION

S. L. P. Meets and Takes Action on Party Press and S. T. & L. A.

The Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, held its sixteenth annual convention at George Meyer's Hall, corner of Bergenline avenue and Gardner streets, on Sunday, February 1, 1903.

The following is the list of delegates: Essex county, G. Johnson, Frank Rapp, Harry Rubowitz, William Walker, Moritz Hoffman, F. W. Wilson, John Hokanson and C. Burkholtz.

Hudson county: E. Alazzonne, Emil A. Silberberg, Charles E. Herrschaft, Wm. Creter, J. H. Brown, Arthur Mende, Julius Eck, A. L. Fricke, Fred J. Fortmann and H. Klawansky.

Passaic county: Richard Berden and John C. Butterworth.

Union county: Ferdinand May and Michael McGarry.

State Executive Committee: Harry Oakes.

Harry Oakes was elected chairman; J. D. Duggan, vice-chairman; George P. Herrsdraft, secretary.

The following committee on credentials was elected: F. W. Wilson, M. McGarry, C. E. Herrschaft and J. C. Butterworth.

The committee on credentials reported twenty-three delegates present.

The following committees were elected: Committee on ways and means, F. W. Wilson, C. Herrschaft, J. C. Butterworth and M. McGarry; literature: G. Johnson, A. Mende, D. J. Duggan and E. Alazzonne; on auditing: M. Hoffman, R. Berdan, Ferd. May and E. Silberberg; on resolutions: Wm. Walker, J. H. Brown, C. Burkholz and J. Eck.

The State Committee then gave a synopsis of the work done during its term.

The treasurer reported as follows:

Cash in hand, March 15	$ 12.98
Receipts	240.41
Total	253.39
Expenditures	162.87
Balance	$ 90.52

The financial secretary's report showed that on April 12, 1902, there were 210 stamps on hand. The whole number purchased between that date and January 24, 1902, was 1367, making a total of 1577. Sold from March 30, 1902, to January, 1903, 1432; leaving a balance on hand of 145.

Reports of counties were as follows:

Essex reports increase in membership and vote.

Hoboken reports increase in membership and vote, has also the greatest number of subscribers for the Arbeiter Zeitung in the United States.

North Hudson reported progress. Passaic has suffered from fire, flood and strikes, yet holds its own.

South Hudson, few members, but hustlers.

The auditing committee reported finding the books of the State executive committee O. K.

The committee on ways and means recommended that the Washington plan be adopted and that all monies raised in future be sent through the State executive committee, and credited to the State quota of $425.00.

The committee on party press and literature presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Whereas, The press of the Socialist Labor Party is the most powerful and effective means that the party can use in its propaganda of revolutionary ideas and action to reach the proletariat, therefore,

"We recommend to all the sections of the party in New Jersey to put forth their utmost efforts for the extension of the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party in conjunction and in accord with the service of our national executive committee;

"We further recommend that all sections in this State have, as far as possible, all their printing done by the New York Labor News Company, and that each section elect an agent for advancing the circulation of our papers, the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People."

Committee on resolutions presented the following, which were adopted:

"Be it resolved, That we hold the S. T. & L. A. to be a factor in the fight for the emancipation of the working class, but we do not and cannot agree that the S. T. & L. A. should precede the S. L. P.; that is, that the economic organization should be above the political; and we further hold that the immediate benefit which will result to a body of men of any trade, who do not organize themselves into S. T. & L. A. organizations, is not the point for consideration for an S. L. P. man, but that the most essential is to look upon the S. T. & L. A. as a school for Socialism.

"Having found out from experience all along the line that the material advantages gained by any economic organization can be but small as long as the capitalist system of production exists and that, therefore, the principal function of any S. T. & L. A. organization should consist in criticizing the present forms of economic organization in their false economic theories, and to show that the only way to better their condition is to overthrow the capitalist system of production.

"We, furthermore, hold the principles of the S. T. & L. A. to be necessary to organize the working class on the economic field, but we utterly condemn the action of those members of the S. T. & L. A. who have used these principles to destroy the S. L. P. in Essex county; and heartily endorse the action of Essex county in bringing action to expel such traitors from the S. L. P.; and be it further

"Resolved, To make it an unwritten obligation to urge every member of the S. L. P. of New Jersey to induce, by practical reasons, members of the S. T. & L. A. to join our party.

"Resolved, That the seat of the State executive committee be in Hudson county. Hudson county to be entitled to one member from each section; the officers to be residents of the county. Other organized counties to be entitled to one delegate each.

"Resolved, That hereafter no monies be paid out of the funds of the State committee for any other than State propaganda purposes, except when authorized by a general vote of the party.

"Resolved, That Elizabeth be the place for the next State convention, and that the incoming State committee fix the date for the next convention."

The convention then adjourned with cheers for the party and its organs.

George P. Herrschaft.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE.

Meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C. held January 25 was called to order by Secretary Ryan. Theodore Heilberg, Somerville, was elected chairman. Seven delegates present. Records of previous meeting approved.

Communications from Boston, Salem, Somerville, Fall River, Abington, giving election of officers, nominating delegates to represent Party at D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., and telling of local conditions. Accepted and filed.

Communications from Worcester giving election of officers and telling of effort they made in city election to defeat the "Socialist" party in the use of that name and stating their plans for future, was accepted and endorsed by this committee.

Bill of 74 cents for postage for secretary ordered paid.

Secretary reported draft of letter to be sent to Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, which was adopted and laid over till next meeting.

Comrade Young reported that the final arrangements had been made for the fair, and asked all to do their utmost towards making it a success.

John H. Hagan and John R. Oldham of Lynn, were elected on auditing committee; Michael D. Fitzgerald, W. H. Young of Boston, and Abram Miller of Everett, were elected as agitation committee. The election of grievance committee was laid over till next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to insert running notice in the Party press calling upon all readers, sympathizers and voters of the S. L. P. ticket to communicate with this committee and become attached to the party.

The agitation committee was instructed to act as press commitee.

It was voted that the secretary publish the names and addresses of the members of this committee; that he be instructed to procure rubber stamp for his use and that he write to members in Medford to get them into more active service.

The auditing committee were instructed to take inventory of property of Section Medford.

Subscription list 18 was accepted.

Report of financial secretary was accepted.

James F. Stevens—committee to procure donations for "organizer's fund"—reported fifteen pledges and collected $23. List ordered publish in The People.

Organizer's Fund.

Following is a list of contributors who agree to pay $1 per month to help organizer in the field, and the amount paid by each so far:

James F. Stevens, Boston, $3; Michael J. Quick, Lynn, $1; Michael Tracey, Lynn, $1; Thomas P. Gallagher, Lynn, $3; F. Miller, Somerville, $5; John White, Salem, $1; Frank Wooster, Lawrence, $1; John Box, Salem, $2; Carl Meyer, Boston, $1; Michael D. Fitzgerald, Boston, $1; Andrew Rolow, Boston, $1; Theodore Heilberg, Somerville, $1; Carl Schlucter, Boston, $1; I. A. Rundquist, Boston, $1. Total, $23.

List of Officers M. S. E. C.

Following is a list of the officers and members of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee for 1903, with the exception of the financial secretary, which office has yet to be filled: Comrade Peter Ainslee of Everett, to hold over until successor is elected. Agitation committee, M. D. Fitzgerald, 7 Greenwood Park, Dorchester; W. H. Young, 9 Ottawa street, Roxbury, and Abram Miller of Everett. Auditing committee, John H. Hagan, 37 Jefferson street, Lynn, and John R. Oldham, 99 Jefferson street, Lynn. John W. Ryan, recording secretary, 76 Adams street, Lynn, and Theodore Heilberg of Somerville.

FREE LECTURES CLEVELAND, O.

Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P., will give free lectures at their headquarters, 356 Ontario street, top floor, over American-German Bank, every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. Discussion to follow.

February 8—"The Effects of Tariff Legislation Upon Trusts," Paul Dinger.

February 15—"The Effects of Retail Combinations Upon Trusts," John Kircher.

February 22—"Political Corruption," John D. Goerke.

March 1—"Municipal and Public Ownership."

March 8—"The Local Campaign," Paul Dinger.

March 22—"Palliatives and the Prospects Thereof," John Kircher.

March 29—"The Approaching Election," John D. Goerke.

Members of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., are requested to be present at the special meeting for Sunday, February 8, to consider and vote on the question whether the party should send a delegate to the International Socialist Congress or not. Other business of great importance will come up.

James Matthews, Organizer.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on January 26, 1903, at 6 p. m., Moren in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting was adopted as read.

A financial report was received from Section Monroe County and filed. A letter was received from a sympathizer in Batavia asking for general information as to organizing a section there. The financial secretary reported having attended to the latter, which action was endorsed.

The committee, on organizing Queens county reported progress and that some comrades from Section New York will be appointed to help along the work.

The mileage fund question having been carried it was decided to set February 1 as the date on which stamps should be sold at increased cost. Comrade Kihn was elected custodian of the fund.

Amounts pledged and payments made to date on the fund to liquidate the indebtedness on The Daily People plant are as follows:

Pledges — Previously acknowledged $407.97, I. Roth 15c, N. Goldberg 50c, A. Gollerstepper $1, Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn, $5; Section Monroe County $4, A. Swanson $3. Total $421.62.

Paid—Previously acknowledged $322.97, I. Roth 15c, N. Goldberg 50c, A. Gollerstepper $1, Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn, $5. Total $329.62.

Adjournment followed.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

SECTION HARTFORD'S OFFICERS.

Section Hartford has elected the following officers for the ensuing half year:

Organizer, Mat Lechner; financial secretary, Henry Huchstedt; recording secretary, R. E. Healy; treasurer, Will Mentze; auditors, J. P. Holland, C. Fautone, L. Fischer; grievance committee, Fellermann, Hansen, Strauss; delegate to D. A. 21, R. E. Healy; house committee, Bauerle, Newhouse, M. and F. Lechner, J. Krungvetch, R. E. Healy, J. and A. Rossmeisl, Knoleck, Strauss; literary agent, C. F. Roberts; agent for People, F. Fellermann, agent Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, J. Rossmeisl; Italian Press, C. Fautone.

The section needs a canvasser for our press in this city (and surrounding towns) and warrants a month employment at $9 a week and expenses (outside city), if we can secure one.

Mat Lechner, Organizer.

OF INTEREST TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Readers of The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, voters and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party residing in Massachusetts, are urged to communicate with John W. Ryan, secretary of Massachusetts State Executive Committee, and to join the Party and push its propaganda.

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COMRADES!
Patronize those who patronize your organ, The Daily People. Whenever you have a purchase to make, give the preference to the firms using the Daily People's advertising columns. And don't forget to mention the paper when making the purchase.

Humboldt Library of Science

We have a limited supply of the following publications which we wish to clear out:

Utilitarianism Mill	10c.
Ultimate Finance—Wealth. Black	10
Ultimate Finance—Co-operation. Black	10
Science of Politics. Pollock	10
Darwinism and Politics, Ritchie; and	
Administrative Nihilism. Huxley	10
Civilization, Its Cause and Cure. Carpenter	10

The price of these was formerly 15 cents a number.

New York Labor News Co.
2 New Reade Street, New York City

THE NEXT DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The entertainment committee of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, met last Monday evening for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for the coming spring festival of the Party for the benefit of The Daily People. Comrade F. Machauer acted as chairman, in the absence of the secretary, L. Abelson acted as secretary pro tem. The date of the festival as previously announced is Sunday, March 22, afternoon and evening; the place, Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-fourth street.

A motion to print 6000 tickets at 25 cents, was seconded and carried. Same will be in the hands of Organizer Abelson ready for distribution at his office within the next few days. We would urge the comrades and friends of the S. L. P. to at once secure a number of these tickets and dispose of them, so as to enable this committee to issue a second edition of tickets at as early a date as possible. The coming affair will, without a doubt, surpass all previous efforts of this committee. It was decided to make a departure in the form of entertainment at this festival and instead of the usual orchestral concert the efforts of the committee will be concentrated upon a good vaudeville performance. A theatrical agency that is known to furnish first class vaudeville talent is being negotiated with, with the object in view of securing the best talent obtainable. An array of talent such as is rarely witnessed at one time under one roof, will be presented on that occasion. The committee will soon be in a position to announce in advance some of the "stars" that will make their appearance under the auspices of the S. L. P. on March 22 of this year at Grand Central Palace. Sellers of tickets may without hesitation promise their buyers of tickets the "best ever." The committee will do its utmost to make their promise good.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Party will this year, as in the past, arrange a bazaar and fair and sell, or dispose of by various means, whatever they may be able to gather or receive as donations from comrades and sympathizers of the Party. The profits derived from the sale of these donations will go towards further strengthening the Party press. It seems to us that this statement should be enough to stir every man and woman in our movement throughout the country to do all in their power in gathering objects for the fair and send same on to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

The position of the S. L. P. is now being understood by the great working class of America, whose offspring it is. The trade union policy of the Party has been proven correct, so correct that even its bitterest enemies can no longer ignore it. The crystallization of our views on the economic question in establishing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has placed us in a position to grasp, with a firm hand, the cable of the labor movement. These and other correct tactics makes the S. L. P. of America, the guiding star upon the firmament of the labor world.

Now, then, how else, if not through our press, The Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, can these established facts be carried to a beguiled and reviled class, our class, the working class?

To action, ye militants! ye pioneers of the social revolution! strengthen the hands of the men who by day and by night, with their brain and their brawn, are striving to carry the message of truth to the proletariat of the world!

The Entertainment Committee.

A Bargain For Beginners

The workingman, who begins to grasp the significance of the class struggle and desires to fit himself with the knowledge necessary for a militant Socialist, is often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in the order given:

1. What Means This Strike?
2. Reform or Revolution?
3. Socialism, by McClure.
4. The Working Class.
5. The Capitalist Class.
6. The Class Struggle.
7. The Socialist Republic.

Each of these books contains 32 pages and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, for 25 cents.

An assortment of our four-page leaflets advertised above, will be sold in bundle lots of 100 for 15 cents a bundle.

Order at once.

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